FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Describing the mission of U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane as a "conspiracy," Syrian Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar claimed that Syria has "aborted" McFarlane's tour, Radio Monte Carlo announced. Monitored Syrian sources have not been observed to report this statement.

At a Beirut news conference reported by the Voice of Lebanon, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens reaffirmed Israel's committment to leave Lebanon 8-12 weeks after implementation of the joint agreement provided "the other provisions of this agreement are implemented." Allegations that Israel plans to partition or divide Lebanon are "baseless," the defense minister maintained. Arens accused Syria of obstructing the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, the radio added.

The government is "responsible" for the delay in reopening Beirut airport after the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) had pledged not to shell the airport if used exclusively for civilian traffic, PSP leader Walid Junblatt asserted in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo. Speaking in Amman on 15 August, Junblatt expressed the hope that the delay is not a government attempt to sway public opinion against the Druze, the radio related. However, Public Works Minister Pierre Khuri announced after a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus that a decision had been made "in principle" to reopen the airport on 16 August, Beirut radio reported.

A Lebanese Army communique broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon denied PSP claims that Army and Phalangist forces had cooperated in an operation against Druze forces in the Ash-Shuf on 14 August.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche met with Phalangist leaders in Beirut "over the weekend" in an attempt to make the Phalangist and government leaders work out an agreement with the Druze in the Ash-Shuf, according to Arab sources cited by the Israeli paper *Davar*.

In Beirut, Lebanese Army forces tightened security measures, the Voice of lebanon stated. The IDF moved tanks and armored personnel carriers into West Beirut and erected a roadblock, Jerusalem radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted.

Plo Affairs

The PLO conciliation committee arrived in Damascus where the 15 members met with PNC speaker, Khalid al-Fahum, according to Radio Monte Carlo and QNA. The meeting reviewed the Fatah dispute and the Syrian-PLO rift, QNA added.

In the Al-Biqa' valley, Fatah loyalists and dissidents clashed in a "violent" battle that lasted about 3 hours, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios announced.

At a news conference in Tripoli reported by JANA, dissident leader Colonel Nimr Salih maintained that his movement has the "full backing" of the different PLO factions and the Palestinian people. 'Arafat and "all those who adopted the wrong political direction" in Fatah are loyal to Jordan, not to the Palestinian people, he asserted.

Meanwhile, a Fatah spokesman in Damascus cited by QNA denied reports on contacts between the PLO, especially the Fatah leadership, and the United States.

West Bank

Leaders of the West bank village leagues have drafted their own Palestinian national covenant which calls for the recognition of Israel within recognized boundaries and adopts UN Security Council resolutions and the Camp David agreements as a basis for future negotiations, *The Jerusalem Post* reported. The paper added that the covenant is intended to challenge the PLO's own covenant. Among its 35 clauses, the covenant calls for direct negotiations with Israel, general elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and especially close ties with Jordan. Amman radio's press review cited *Ar-Ra'y* condemning the covenant as "suspect." The newspaper urged support for the PLO and the aborting of the village leagues' "conspiracy."

Reporting on moves to appoint Arab mayors to replace Israeli officials in the West Bank, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* wrote that Jordan has given its followers the go-ahead to act toward bringing round the population in the territories to asking King Husayn to represent them in talks with Israel. To this end, the newspaper reported, Israel will seek to appoint mayors who are also acceptable to Jordan.

Israel

The Cabinet has decided to cut the Defense Ministry budget by 15 billion shekels over the next 2 years, Jerusalem radio reported. The report added that these cuts will affect the IDF's construction budget and conditions of service for regular army soldiers. Interviewed on Jerusalem television, opposition leader Shim'on

Peres criticized the defense cuts and called on the government to cut expenditure in Judaea and Samaria and in Lebanon.

Libya-Chad

French paratroopers — under orders to defend themselves if attacked — took up positions in eastern and northern chad, Paris radio announced. At Brazzaville celebrations to mark the Congolese revolution anniversary, Libyan UN envoy 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki told Paris radio that the Chad crisis must be resolved through political means. The Libyan envoy also held "lively talks" on Chad with the French delegate to the celebrations, according to the radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

At a 14 August meeting between Iranian Ground Forces Commander Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi and Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, reported by IRNA, Montazeri told Sayyad-Shirazi that while the views of the lower ranks should be heard, decisions should be carried out conscientiously and "conforming with military discipline." A clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio report on the same meeting said Montazeri stressed the need to preserve discipline in the army. The radio said these remarks were made in the wake of commanders having to deal with "anarchy" in the Armed Forces, interference by the guards, and disobedience by soldiers and officers.

The Islamic Revolution of Iraq Supreme Assembly (SAIRI) has established its first military base at Hajj 'Umran in northeastern Iraq, IRNA reported. Muslim combatants of Iraq have been urged to report to the base, the report added. In a message to Khomeyni, the SAIRI expressed its determination to continue the struggle against the Iraqi regime.

Iraqi military reservists born in 1949 have been demobilized, INA reported and added that this "proves the Iraqi forces' ability to defend Iraqi territory."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Delegation Arrives in Syria for Talks

NC160820 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] A Palestinian delegation which was set up by the PLO Central Council to solve problems in the Palestinian arena, arrived in Damascus yesterday. The delegation includes 15 members from the Central Council. The delegation is due to meet today with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Observers expect the delegation's talks and the outcome of its visit to be successful because the delegation's mission is based on a resolution adopted unanimously at the PLO Central Council meeting in Tunis last week. The delegation enjoys wide powers. It includes representatives of our people in the occupied territory.

Meeting With PNC's Al-Fahum

GF151500 Doha QNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 15 Aug (QNA) — Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC], met here today with the Palestinian mediation committee formed by the PLO Central Council and chaired by Ibrahim Bakr, PNC and PLO Central Council member.

Responsible Palestinian sources have said that during this meeting, issues pertaining to the task of the aforementioned committee were reviewed, particularly those concerning the settlement of the current intra-Fatah disputes and the current Syrian-PLO dispute, as well as the means of coordinating the tasks of PLO Executive Committee's six-member committee and the PLO Central Council's mediation committee to achieve reconciliation between various parties, return the Palestinian-Syrian and Palestinian-Palestinian relations to normal, and to preserve the unity of the PLO and its combat forces.

The Palestinian mediation committee's delegation arrived here from Amman earlier today to begin the tasks assigned by the PLO Central Council.

Fatah Spokesman Denies Contacts With U.S.

GF152000 Doha QNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 15 Aug (QNA) — A spokesman for Fatah has denied western reports circulated recently about contacts between the United States and the PLO, particularly with the Fatah leadership.

In a statement today, the source affirmed that the PLO has not held any contacts with any American personality and that the PLO and the Fatah leadership have not authorized anyone to make such contacts.

Fatah Rebel Salih Criticizes 'Arafat Practices

JN151514 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Aug (SANA) — Brother Nimr Salih (alias Abu Salih), member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that the majority of the Palestinian people and cadres — particularly the Palestinian revolutionary groups — support the political program presented by the movement within Fatah. At a press conference held here last night, Salih said that the Fatah movement is united, and that the revolutionary movement within Fatah is working to foil a certain approach to the Palestinian arena represented by Yasir 'Arafat. Salih added that the movement's ties with our people in the occupied territories are strong; that the Palestinian people lend effective support to the Fatah uprising and the correct line of the movement within Fatah.

Salih said that those in the occupied territory who cooperate with 'Arafat are persons owing allegiance to the Jordanian regime, and that 'Arafat is now in a difficult position after the failure of the Reagan plan and the defeat of these who wagered on the U.S. role in the region. Salih added: 'Arafat has refused all efforts to reform the Fatah movement over the past year. Our aim, he said, is to defeat the U.S policy in the region and not to wrest leadership. Our success is worrying the enemies.

Salih strongly criticized 'Arafat's practices, his wagering on the U.S. role, and his agreements with Jordan's King Husayn and a number of reactionary Arab states. He said that 'Arafat had been moving within a reactionary plan in the U.S. interest, and that his dilemma, therefore, is part of the dilemma of the Arab reactionary regimes and the U.S. policy in the region.

Abu Salih praised the USSR stand on the Palestinian revolution and said: This clear USSR position toward us makes us optimistic and increases our determination to continue armed struggle. He also praised the stands taken by the progressive Arab states headed by Syria which has been rendering effective assistance and support for the Palestinian resistance. He said: The support of the progressive Arab states has been instrumental in preserving the armed resistance which is continually escalating. He also said: The firm Syrian and Libyan stands give the Palestinian action a great impetus in the arena of struggle in the Middle East.

Syria Reportedly Seeking To 'Remove' Sa'id Musa

NC151826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The recent developments in the Palestinian struggle between Fatah and the dissidents make one believe that Syria, with Soviet support, is seeking to remove Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] from power and focus light on Abu Salih [Fatah Central Committee member Muhammad Nimr Salih] who is regarded as one of those who strongly call for the establishment of a Marxist Palestinian group that will constitute a basis for a future Palestinian organization.

At this juncture, we refer to what has been said about Abu Musa being subjected to an assassination attempt in Syria in which he was hit by three bullets and removed to the hospital for treatment.

'Violent' Palestinian Clashes Resume in Al-Biqa'

NC151856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A security source has reported that at 1825, a shell fell in Ash-Shuwayfat and was accompanied by many bursts of machinegun fire. The source said that the town of Kayfun was meanwhile subjected to sniper fire.

The security source said that in Al-Biqa', violent battles with various types of heavy weapons have been raging since 1940 tonight between Yasir 'Arafat's supporters and the Fatah dissident gunmen.

Palestinians Withdraw From Ba'labakk

NC152133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] We have received information indicating that the Palestinians have withdrawn from the Ba'labakk outskirts and are removing their weapons from Mukhayyam Wayval.

PFLP Leader Habash Interviewed by AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN151157 Paris Al-Mustaqbal in Arabic 13 Aug 83 pp 28-31

[Interview with PFLP leader Dr George Habash in Tunis by *Al-Mustaqbal correspondent Sulayman Nimr — date not given*]

[Text] [Nimr] Do you think that the current Fatah crisis is one of the results of the Beirut battle or the result of political and organizational practices within the [Palestinian] resistance — particularly Fatah — during the last 10 years?

[Habash] If we consider our revolutionary march within the PLO during the past 10 years, we will see that political circumstances and intricacies occurred and produced a political line within the PLO. This line sought to deal with the plans and settlements which had been submitted. We can call this line the settlement line or trend. The advocates of this trend proceeded without clarifying or replying to various questions being asked in the Palestinian arena. Therefore, there was a mix-up between the tactical and strategic stands. All this created confusion in the Palestinian arena and led to the real crisis we are now facing. We hope that this crisis will not last long. In other words, the unclear settlement trend which was followed within the organization played a basic role in creating the problems currently facing the resistance.

I recall that in my talks with my comrades in the PLO leadership I often asked them: How would man benefit if he wins the whole world and loses himself? This does not mean that we are against political contacts with the world on clear bases. We know that liberating Palestine cannot be done all at once, but will go through several stages. However, we have to define our objectives in accordance with every stage. In addition to this political trend there were organizational practices which needed a pause for self-criticism and reconsideration within the PLO in general and within each faction in particular so that we can learn behavioral, political, organizational, and military lessons which will enhance our revolution's march. This is a sacred duty to be undertaken by every grouping. The march of the last 10 years must be a topic of assessment and study. Such an appraisal should be done as soon as possible.

[Nimr] There have been several calls for the need to undertake self-criticism and reconsideration of stands within the Palestinian revolution. However, so far no practical steps have been adopted in this regard.

[Habash] We in the PFLP did so. Our Central Committee met for 8 days and we gained important lessons from this appraisal. However, the process of criticism and reconsideration of the entire Palestinian revolution does not depend on us alone. Nevertheless, this does not relieve us from the responsibility of following up our call for criticism and reevaluation of our revolutionary march so that this will take place, and the PLO's reform will be carried out. We must also follow up efforts with our brothers in the Fatah leadership so that they will show more enthusiasm for the process of criticism and reform.

[Nimr] Let us go back to your stand on the Fatah crisis. You have adopted a moderate stand on this crisis. You support the demands of the Abu Musa group and at the same time you support Abu 'Ammar. How do you explain this?

[Habash] Our stand on this crisis is primarily based on supporting the demands for a political, organizational, military, and behavioral reform which was called for by the protest phenomenum, but on a democratic basis. This is the first part of our stand. Secondly, as an organization we have suffered much from dissidence. We are well aware of the destructive results of dissidence on the militant and revolutionary action. Hence, any phenomena which can lead to dissidence in the Palestinian arena of action will have devastating results at this difficult stage of the Palestinian revolution.

In the same manner as we talked in the [PLO] Central Council to try to put our brothers in the Fatah Central Committee before their historic responsibilities regarding the need to carry out reform inside the revolution, we stressed through all our contacts with our Brothers Abu Musa and Abu Salih the need for reform on the basis of Fatah's unity. We also told them that the value and significance of this protest phenomenon lie in keeping it within the Fatah framework. If dissidence — God forbid — occurs, the result will only be adding a ninth faction to the revolution's eight factions. Consequently, Abu Musa's group will have no value at all in the reform process.

We concentrate on the importance of undertaking reform on the basis of democratic dialogue among the conflicting sides within Fatah and through the arbitration of the Fatah institutions. This means the condemnation of any resort to arms to settle differences. In this regard I say loudly that any fratricide in the Palestinian arena is a crime against the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people. He who pushes matters toward fratricide within the Palestinian revolution ranks is a criminal.

Regarding the third point of our stand, we say that regardless of the way to settle the Fatah problem — which we hope will end

as soon as possible — we are entitled to call on all to maintain the PLO's unity and institutions as well as its effectiveness and independence. We also say that we cannot compromise on the subject of the PLO's independence.

In his speech at the Central Council, Brother Ibrahim Bakr said: We have waged struggle for 18 years during which we did not liberate an inch of land. However, this does not mean that our struggle did not yield any results. On the contrary, because firmly establishing the Palestinian people's identity and making the Palestinian cause the main issue preoccupying the world public opinion are considered a great victory scored by our martyrs' sacrifices. Therefore, we emphasize that anyone who undermines the PLO's unity and independence is a criminal and we will stand against him, whoever he may be.

[Nimr] But what is happening now is fratricide. Who is responsible for this? Is it one of the two sides who both say they care for Fatah's unity, or is it both sides? Are there interferences urging the present fratricide?

[Habash] This question was submitted to the Central Council in Tunis. What is now required is the pooling of all efforts to stop the fratricide and maintain Fatah's unity. At present it is not useful to say who is responsible for this fratricide. There were intermingled stands. Let us leave this for a subsequent stage. The PLO Central Council has expanded the mission of the six-member committee which was previously formed to settle the Fatah differences. This committee's primary task now is to halt the fighting and maintain a cease-fire by means of forming a field committee whose task is to maintain a halt to fighting. The six-member committee has been given the authority to condemn any side which does not abide by the cease-fire or does not positively respond to the efforts to solve differences.

Henceforth, the PLO Central Council should not only condemn any fighting but also define the one responsible for its continuation. I believe that the current fratricide worries the Palestinian people, and that if it continues it may weaken and perhaps destroy the Fatah unity. It is premature to blame either side for this fratricide because we are still working and hoping through our contacts with all the conflicting sides to bolster the Fatah unity and carry out democratic reform, so that Fatah will resume its principal role in the Palestinian arena.

[Nimr] Do you expect matters to get worse than they were, or you are optimistic over the possibility of the six-member committee's success in halting the fighting and solving the conflict?

[Habash] We are acting so that matters will not get worse. We are also exerting all sincere efforts to maintain and bolster Fatah's unity. The contacts the six-member committee and other bodies will hold for the sake of halting the fratricide and settling Fatah's differences will produce results. However, we should not judge matters in advance or ask for prompt results. We must now call only for a halt to the fratricide. Once this is done, a democratic dialogue will certainly take place.

[Nimr] Your stand toward the Fatah crisis and the discord within Fatah reflects a real desire to preserve Fatah's unity. How do you see the stands of other sides toward this discord?

[Habash] We admit that our stand is seen by some parties as intermediate and indecisive. Our reply is that our decisive stands must be directed against the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism. Yet, what we have before us now is discord within the Palestinian ranks and this discord is governed by various factors. While we face enemies, our stands should be decisive and clear. We condemn intermediate stands in dealing with the enemy and imperialism, but also we must distinguish between our stands toward the enemies of our masses and cause, and our stands toward the differences and disagreements which sometimes take place in the Palestinian arena. Thus, it is natural that we take a position to achieve the unity of the Palestinian arena, Fatah, the PLO, and all groups of the revolution.

As for the stands of others, it is natural that there will be differences between us and them, but we insist on avoiding internal differences. We also insist on calling for the adoption of stands that help in solving the crisis. We believe that standing with or against one party will lead to severing relations with the other. The stand which we adopted has enabled us to have relations with Fatah, its Central Committee, and the brothers protesting against Fatah's trend.

[Nimr] We return once again to the causes of Fatah's crisis on which numerous opinions were made. What in your opinion are these causes?

[Habash] As I have said, this crisis has political, organizational, and behavioral causes. The political causes for this crisis are related to the phase preceding the Palestinian revolution's departure from Beirut, where the intermingling of political circumstances created two political trends inside Fatah: one demanding radical political stands opposing imperialism, Zionism, and all settlement plans in the region; and the other wanting to deal with the proposed peace settlements and the draft solutions which so far had led to nothing.

After the departure from Beirut, settlement proposals increased and the Reagan plan appeared in the region to solve the Palestine question through Jordan. We started to see trends to establish special relations with Jordan, and thus, questions were raised.

What does this mean? Does this mean losing what we have struggled for? Such stands have not only aroused confusion inside the Palestinian revolution and Fatah, but also differences which erupted through the phenomenon of protest. As for the organizational causes, the brothers who are protesting are saying that the decisions which are adopted inside the Fatah movement conferences and institutions are not implemented because there is no collective central leadership, and consequently, there is a big deficiency. I consider the organizational causes for Fatah's crisis more important than the political causes, because the brothers who are protesting see that no commitment to the Fatah movement decisions has been made. Thus, the problem is organizational rather than poltical, and in my opinion this is true.

One may wonder why I say this is true while I am not a Fatah member? Through our experience with the PLO we have become aware that the negative aspects of the organizational side which those in the protest group are talking about are actually present.

I would like to point out here that my aim in saying so is to rectify matters properly.

[Nimr] Does what is currently taking place within Fatah aim to deal a blow to the PLO and replace it with alternative leaderships, particularly inside the occupied Arab territories?

[Habash] It is not enough for me to say that any of the objectives of the move which took place within Fatah did not aim to find an alternative for the PLO. My answer is that we must never forget that those who carried out this move within Fatah are honest and patriotic elements who have a history of struggle in the Palestinian arena. However, we must all stand against the dangers that threaten the revolution at this stage. We must confornt the traps which have been laid for us and define all our stands accurately in order to avoid these traps. Certainly, the forces which are hostile to and oppose the PLO strongly welcomed this phenomenon. However, this welcome was in the hope that the aim of these hostile forces of destroying Fatah and the Palestinian revolution would be achieved. Here, we must continue to affirm that the cease-fire in the internecine fighting should be maintained. We must also affirm the democratic dialogue and the implementation of reforms within Fatah and the revolution on the basis of affirming the unity of this mother movement and the unity of the PLO.

[Nimr] We will deal with the crisis in the Syrian-Palestinian relations. What is your position on this crisis, especially since since you and other Palestinian officials — particularly Abu 'Ammar — have expressed a strong desire to establish clear and strategic relations with Syria based on clear and sound foundations?

[Habash] We must reaffirm the importance of, the need for, and the soundness of calls for strong and strategic relations with Syria, particularly at this stage. These relations must not only be based on the geographic aspect, but also on Syria's current political stand which opposes and rejects the current U.S. solutions and settlements, is based on a strong alliance with the USSR, and rejects the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement. Naturally, in view of Syria's current positions at this stage, and since Syria is a confrontation state with the enemy, we must therefore endeavor ceaselessly and faithfully to achieve a better alliance with Syria. This is from a theoretical point of view. However, when we wish to explain the current differences with Damascus we must differentiate between what is happeining among Syria, Brother Abu 'Ammar, and the Fatah Central Committee and what is taking place or could take place between all or most of the revolution factions and Syria.

Regarding the tension between Abu 'Ammar and Syria on the one hand, and between Fatah and Syria on the other, there are certain reasons. However, I am only interested in giving answers about the present general problems or those which could possibly exist in the relations not only between Syria and Fatah but also between Syria and the rest of the revolutionary factions. Regarding this issue I say that although we and Syria hold similar poltical views, there are however certain viewpoints and issues which need to be clarified so that we and the Syrians could reach an agreement on clear and defined issues. I do not view these problems or subjects — which need to be clarified between us and Syria — as standing problems or subjects. I say that they may exist. The three subjects or issues which must be clarified in our Syrian-Palestinian relations are: The first subject: An agreement on the manner of our presence as a PLO and resistance faction in Syria. We moved from Beirut to Damascus — thus a new situation, different from that one in Beirut, emerged. We in the Palestinian revolution should realize this fact in order not to make a big mistake. This means that our behavior in Syria should not be like it was in Lebanon. We must take into consideration Syria's security. All used to talk about our wrong practices in Lebanon. Should we transfer such practices to Syria? Of course not. We must deal with our defects so that the Syrian authorities will not force us to do so. The conduct of the resistance and its factions should be disciplined because Syria's security is important. This conduct should be clearly defined with the Syrian authorities so that our activities are not detrimental to Syria's security, and so that the requirements of our political, military, and organizational action as a revolution present in Syria will be taken into consideration.

The second subject is summed up in clarifying the way Syria views the role of the PLO and the resistance factions and the rights of the resistance and each faction. The present problem is represented by the ambiguity of this subject. I can also say that so far there has been no definition or joint Palestinian-Syrian concept on this subject. It is in our interest to have this definition and this joint concept of the PLO's role and what this role needs of a freedom of political, informational, and military action of the resistance. For the sake of truth, we say that as the PFLP we have not faced any problems with Syria in exercising our informational and organizational activity. However, we must quickly define and clarify the entirety of our relations with Syria so that there will be no problems. We greatly regretted the decision to expel Brother Abu 'Ammar because we hoped that while he was in Syria he would hold talks with the Syrian brothers to define and clarify these issues.

[Nimr] Two days after Yasir 'Arafat's expulsion from Damascus you met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Afterward you held several meetings with senior Syrian officials. Are the Syrians vetoing Abu 'Ammar?

[Habash] In fact, during my presence and contacts with the Syrian brothers I did not feel there is any veto against Brother Abu 'Ammar as PLO chairman. I believe that the brothers in Syria will in the future solve the problem resulting from the expulsion decision.

[Nimr] Is the crisis with Syria one on differences regarding the political role in the region? Have these differences resulted from disputes over roles in the region?

[Habash] The crisis is due to the ambiguity of this point between Syria and the PLO and the absence of a definition of the role of each side. For example, during the talks between the PLO and Jordan, the Syrian brothers asked questions about the good relations which emerged between the two sides. This was an expression of a Syrian anxiety — and this is perhaps Syria's right — that the state of affairs with Jordan may develop into a certain political course unacceptable to Syria.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama 15 August

GF151406 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Manama from Abu Dhabi this afternoon on a visit to Bahrain as part of his current tour of the region's countries.

Upon arrival, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said his visit is within the continued consultations between the two countries on issues pertaining to the region in particular and the Arab situation in the current circumstances in general. He said consultations continue between Saudi Arabia and the GCC countries to exchange views on the GCC ministerial Council's meetings.

He was received on arrival by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

Meets With Officials

GF160620 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) — His highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Forces, received in Manama today Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign affairs minister, who is currently visiting Manama.

During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the latest developments in the region in particular and the Arab situations in general.

YAR Foreign Minister Departs Manama 15 August

GF151040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) — Yar Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr left Manama today after a 2-day visit to Bahrain during which he conveyed a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The Yemeni minister also held talks with the deputy amir of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, dealing with bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES Urges Syrian Flexibility on Lebanon

GF150735 Kuwait Arab Times in English 13 Aug 83 p 6

["Opinion" column by Chief Editor Ahmad Jarallah]

[Text] Arab causes are poorly presented in the international media because Arabs cannot agree on a solution for their own problems. Consequently opportunities are wasted, and after some years we blame each other and seek a new solution.

Let us consider the Lebanese affair.

Syria wants Israel to withdraw first, while Israel wants a programmed withdrawal in order that both Syria and Israel withdraw simultaneously.

Sometimes Israel wants Syria to withdraw first.

Lebanon is threatened with division and a civil war is expected again, just because we Arabs have not achieved a united front.

Why do we not put Israel in a critical situation and forceit to withdraw when Syria shows some flexibility? Syria, after all, is an Arab country, and its presence in Lebanon, whether through military action or friendly understanding, is a presence in an Arab country.

Of course, Israel is happy with Syria's rejection, because it means Israel can stay in Lebanon and divide it.

Granting that all Syria's reasons for staying in Lebanon are acceptable, it is more important to make Israel lose an opportunity to insist on remaining in Lebanon.

Otherwise, Israel will consolidate its position, and after a few months we will find ourselves having to urge Israel to apply its old agreement. In this case, Israel will not hesitate to announce that the argument is no longer valid.

The Arab world is a world of wasted opportunities, and it seems the reason is that we judge things emotionally and not logically.

What do we want from Chad? What will we benefit from arousing the big powers? Are we going to fight Washington or Mowcow?

Wars are no longer fought on horseback, or by using Yemeni swords. New weapons directed from places far away can destroy targets here.

We seek to be stronger against each other, and crueller in deciding our national causes.

Any impartial observer of the Lebanese cause realises that the Arab world is a world of wasted opportunities.

KUNA Reports Reduction of Liquified Gas Prices

LD151106 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1011 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Aug (KUNA) — Kuwait has reduced the price of its liquidifed gas by 4.6 percent with retrospective effect from August, making its average price $270 per ton.

Official oil sources informed KUNA here today that the prices of propanane and buntane gas are now $270 per ton compared to the previous $283 per ton.

This measure is believed to be the first reduction in Kuwaiti liquidied gas prices this year.

The sources said that the "modification" of liquidied gas prices comes in line with the fall of gas pirices in the Arabian Gulf region. They stated that Kuwait produces 1.2 million tons of gas per year. The sources noted that the current Kuwaiti production of crude oil is 900,000 barrels per day, which have been sold at the official Kuwaiti oil price namely $27.30 per barrel. Kuwait's quota of OPEC production is 1.05 million barrels per day, and Kuwait oil is of the heavy type with a density of 31 degrees.

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Bilateral Talks With Djibouti Begin 16 August
GF161005 Doha QNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Muscat, 16 Aug (QNA) — The official talks between the Omani side, which is led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, and the Djibouti delegation, which is led by Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah, began here today.

The talks centered on bilateral relations in various fields, a comprehensive review of the situation in the Gulf, developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the current efforts to end this war. The talks also focused on the Arab situation in general, on the latest developments in Lebanon, on the developments related to the Arab issue, and on a number of African and international matters.

The Djibouti minister arrived in the Sultanate of Oman yesterday for a 3-day visit.

QATAR

Crown Prince Receives Kuwaiti Message
GF141806 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 14 Aug (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, acting amir of Qatar and crown prince, received a written message from Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, dealing with bilateral relations, and Gulf and Arab developments.

The message was delivered today by the director of Kuwaiti crown prince's office, 'Abd al-Latif al-Bahr.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Briefs Council on Lebanon, Hajj Services
LD160149 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2255 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 15 Aug — His Excellency, Information Minister 'Ali Ash-Sha'ir told the SPA after the meeting that the Council of Ministers reviewed at the beginning of the meeting and in light of the briefing by his majesty the king all the current Arab affairs, particularly the continuing regrettable, bloody incidents which are taking place in Lebanon between sections of the Lebanese people on the one hand and between Palestinian resistance groups on othe other.

His excellency the information minister said that his majesty the king briefed the Council of Ministers about the results of contacts and talks during the week and the results of the efforts to solve matters, stop bloodshed, and ease the tension between brothers. He added that the Council of Ministers debated afterward the measures and preparations which had been adopted to ensure that all possible means would be available to provide comfort for the pilgrims to the Holy Ka'bah and to make their pilgrimage easier, peaceful, and secure.

His majesty expressed his deep satisfaction with the details which had been explained by their highnesses the princes and their excellencies the ministers who are responsible for pilgrimage affairs and he issued directives that all the amenities available should be placed at the service of the pilgrims and that organs concerned with the service of the pilgrims should double their efforts and exercise vigilance and precision in all matters and not show complacency toward any action or disturbance which may annoy the pilgrims or hamper their prayers. Good manners should be followed in guiding the pilgrims and wisdom and good behavior should be the criterion toward them.

His excellency also said that the Council of Ministers discussed afterward some of the achievements, including the experimental period for the second channel of the television of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He expressed his majesty's satisfaction with the informational effort which will be a service to Islam and the Muslims. His majesty also expressed his appreciation for the results of the visit of His Excellency Minister of Urban and Rural affairs Ibrahim al-'Anqari on his first tour to the southern areas and on his second tour which included Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah. His majesty praised the preliminary proposals in his excellency's report, which will be studied by the Council of Ministers in the coming sessions, God willing.

His excellency said that the Council of Ministers agreed to pension off the deputy president of the Saudi Red Crescent Society, Dr Muhammad Tahir ad-Dabbagh, at his own request. It also agreed to appoint Hamdi abu Zayd as deputy president of the Saudi Red Crescent Society with a grade 15.

Then the Council of Ministers looked into some matters on the agenda and adopted the necessary recommendations.

Riyadh Radio Comments on McFarlane's Mission
GF141946 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Analysis by Hamzah Muhsin as-Saddaq]

[Text] At the conclusion of his shuttle tour, U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane will return to Washington later today after a visit to Cairo which began last night. In spite of the secrecy on the result of McFarlane's recent visits during the past 2 days between occupied Palestine and Beirut, the indicators of failure are many and no optimism was registered from the beginning of the tour until now in the statements of the U.S. envoy, or the impressions of the officials in political circles, or the countries that he visited, particularly Damascus, which has more than once declared its objections to the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement.

So that McFarlane did not return empty-handed to the White House, he expanded the scope of his mission for which he was sent and for a while, during his shuttle tour turned away from the issue of withdrawal from Lebanon, to discuss the Middle East issue in general. This was the explanation given by observers in response to his surprise visit to Jordan and may be this direction was also the aim of his visit to Cairo in light of what has been circulating about the uncertainty of U.S.-Soviet rapproachment on the situation in the Middle East and the future of a comprehensive peace settlement.

In light of the recent developments in the Lebanese arena and their causative effects, the U.S. role in the Middle East has become confined by the extremist stance of the enemy, which ignores any plan for a peaceful solution and the steps proposed to accomplish it, and by the stances of the various groups in Lebanon, which due to Israel's stance, are facing difficult paths characterized by dangers of division. The Israeli enemy used its plan for redeploying its forces in Lebanon as a pretext to create a deteriorating security situation in Lebanon which has lead to armed clashes between the Lebanese sects on one side and to clashes between these sects and the legitimate authority on the other side.

While the Israeli invasion forces are fortifying their positions in locations in Lebanon, the other areas in Lebanon are flaring up, particularly those areas from which these forces have withdrawn, and the clashes have even reached the center of the capital Beirut.

In light of these dangerous developments, the signs of failure in the mission of U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane are more obvious, and time remains a negative factor in the hands of the United States as much as it is a positive factor in the hands of the Israeli enemy who invests it in the interest of carrying out its plan in Lebanon.

'UKAZ Welcomes Recent State Department Changes

GF131340 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 9 Aug 83 P 3

[Political Editor's Column: "The Observer's View, entitled "The Current Developments and the Required Change"]

[Excerpts] The recent changes in the U.S. State Department show that the Reagan administration intends to intensify its efforts in the Middle East at this stage and to continue the new moves characterized by flexibility and speed.

If the U.S. Administration made such a step in view of an overall assessment of the situation in the region and the developments in it, this naturally does not mean that the region's crisis is about to be resolved.

While welcoming such a step because it reflects the U.S. anxiousness to shoulder its responsibility as a superpower toward the region's concern for peace, security, and stability, we are afraid at same time that this U.S. measure is only a move to confirm the stand of the U.S. Administration which is preparing to wage a new presidential election campaign.

We hope that this change will be the beginning of new U.S. tactics based on the fact that the current developments in the region will probably lead to more tension and serious consequences unless the current problems are solved, led by the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, and the Zionist settlement policy in the occupied territories since 1967.

We can say that saving Israel from denunciation or international sanctions will neither be met with thanks from the side of the Israeli occupation nor appreciation for the U.S. position. Rather, it will undoubtedly be met with further blackmail and obstinacy which we at the end cannot accept at the expense of the Arab lands and Arab will.

Iran's Claims on Housing of Pilgrims Denied

GF131400 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi' has asserted that claims by Iranian media that Saudi Arabia does not facilitate the housing of, and the lease of houses for, Iranian pilgrims are absolutely untrue. In a statement to SPA he said that the Ministry of Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf stresses that Iranian pilgrims can continue with the process of renting houses which they have already begun, both by the Organization of Iran's Pilgrimage Contractors. [Mu'assasat Mutawwifi Hujjaj Iran] and directly through a contract between the mission housing Iranian pilgrims and any householder or tenant whose house is chosen to house the pilgrims, and can rent any number of houses they need.

The minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf said that Saudi Arabia has not prevented and will not prevent Iranian pilgrims or any other pilgrims from renting the lodging they need in Mecca and Medina and that it assists pilgrims in this regard and has extended all facilities that serve pilgrims to the house of God, in implementation of the directives of the servant of the Mecca and Medina mosques, His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In conclusion the minister said that the pilgrimage contractors organization which looks after the pilgrims carries out a collective service instead of an individual service and provides the necessary assistance and facilities. The organization has demonstrated that it can provide a better service, a goal which the government of His Majesty King Fahd — who is personally following up pilgrimage affairs and the provision of necessary services for the pilgrims — is striving to achieve.

King Receives Somali President's Message

GF151510 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at the royal court in At-Ta'if today Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and the accompnaying delegation which conveyed a written message to his Majesty from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

UAE

Saudi Official Delivers King's Message to Zayid

GF151402 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Aug (QNA) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the current Arab, Gulf, and GCC issues as part of the continued consultation and coordination between the two countries.

The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during a meeting with Shaykh Zayid directly after his arrival in Abu Dhabi from Riyadh today on a few hour's visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of countries in the regions which has so far included Oman and Qatar.

The Saudi minister will leave Abu Dhabi for home this evening.

PDRY

Continued Reportage on Talks With Iran's Velayati

Bilateral Commision Set Up

LD151158 Tehran IRNA in English 1044 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Aden, Aug. 15, IRNA — Foreign affairs Minister, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati in a meeting with the president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, here Sunday, presented him a message of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ali Khamene'i.

During the meeting the Yemenese president said that the victory of the Islamic reovlution of Iran meant victory for the Yemen. Because, he added, while the Iranian people were fighting against the former shah, the Yemenese forces were fighting against (?presence) and interference of the former shah in the region.

While praising the cooperation of Iran with progressive Asian and African countries, the Yemenese president stressed the need for further strengthening of the steadfastness front. He also said that the Islamic revolution of Iran halted influence of imperialist, Zionists and reactionaries, in the region.

The Iranian foreign affairs minister referring to the stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran, once again pledged its support for the Steadfastness Front and also close cooperation with the progressive forces in encountering the Zionist regime. On the Iraqi imposed war and U.S. intrigues, he said, "We have decided to continue the battle against Saddam, firmly, until the final victory."

Furthermore, following a meeting of Dr. Velayati with the PDRY minister of industry, 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal Sunday afternoon, it was decided to set up a joint commission to further study issues discussed during the meeting. Another issue brought up was the establishment of trade and industrial exhibition of Iran in Aden.

The Iranian foreign affairs minister heading a high-ranking delegation, left Tehran last Friday for tour of 11 countries.

Ends Visit, Goes to Tanzania

LD152133 Tehran IRNA in English 2022 GMT 15 aug 83

[Text] Dar Es Salaam Aug. 15 IRNA — At the completion of the visit of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) a letter of understanding was signed between the two countries today.

In the letter both sides stressed on cordial relations and mutual understanding and on the solidarity of the Muslims and announced their readiness for expansion of economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The two parties agreed on the sale of 250 thousand tons of Iranian crude oil to PDRY in the year 1984. PDRY announced its readiness for importing Iranian goods such as cement, building materials, soap, clothing, fabric and food. While, in return, the Islamic republic [word indistinct] to purchase fish from PDRY.

Dr. Velayati ont he first leg of his tour of Africa arrived in Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania today and was welcomed by that country's deputy foreign minister.

YAR

PDRY Chairman Arrives in San'a' 15 August

GF151100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] San'a', 15 Aug (WAKH) — PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived today in the YAR for a several-day visit. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will lead his country's delegation to the meetings of the Supreme Council of the two parts of Yemen which begin today. The YAR delegation will be led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The Supreme Council of the two parts of Yemen is scheduled to discuss the achievements made by the joint unity committees, current Arab developments, developments related to the Palestinian issue, and current international developments.

Makes Statement in San'a'

GF151410 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 15 Aug (QNA) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has affirmed his country's determination to continue to proceed with the YAR on the road of unity to overcome all difficulties that were inherited from the years of partition. He expressed his conviction that the talks which will be held within the framework of the Supreme Yemeni Council will help achieve results that will make unity action more effective.

In a statement upon his arrival in San'a' today to attend the first session of the Supreme Yemeni Council, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

said: We have duties and obligations which we will complete to implement the unity agreements, enhance the action of joint institutions, promote unity committees and implement the resolutions of the secretariat of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the joint ministerial committee.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: The first session of the Supreme Yemeni Council is being held under very complicated Arab circumstances when the imperialist and Zionist challenges against the Arab peoples are escalating, plots to smother the Palestinian cause are expanding and the aggressive military presence of the U.S.-Israeli alliance on the Arab lands under the yoke of Zionism is increasing.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said these circumstances require us to increase our contribution to serve the pan-Arab causes, enhance Palestinian unity, and confront all imperialist and Zionist plots.

Supreme Council Meetings Begin
GF151440 Doha QNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 15 Aug (QNA) — The meetings of the first session of the Supreme Yemeni Council began in San'a' this afternoon under the chairmanship of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

At the outset of the meeting, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a speech in which he noted the importance and seriousness of the circumstances of the meeting of the Supreme Yemeni Council. He called on the Arab leaders to discard differences and unify efforts for the sake of the major Arab cause, the Palestine cause.

President will debate the major unity issues and what the unity committees and the Yemeni Council Secretariat which were formed in Aden have achieved.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad then made a speech in which he referred to the efforts the nationalistic movement has made to end the traces of partition which are the most eminent features of colonialism and backwardness. He said the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions opened new means in the struggle for Yemeni unity. He added: The choice of struggle in defense of the revolution, national sovereignty, and achieving the people's and territorial unity is the national choice of the Yemeni people and their struggling forces.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held a luncheon in honor of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the accompanying delegation which was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Deputy YAR President 'Abdallah as-Sallal.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speech
GF151930 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the first session of talks of the Supreme Yemeni Council held in San'a', YAR, on 15 August 1983 — recorded]

[Excerpts] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, brothers, how great and immortal are these meetings in which we get together to work for our people's great national cause, the cause of the reunification of the Yemeni land and people.

Our contemporary national history abounds with episodes of struggle waged by our people and national movement to eliminate disunity, one of the most prominent effetcs of the eras of imperialism and the defunct imamate in our country. The glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October have opened wide horizons for the struggle for national unity. All revolutionaries, patriots and honest men of our Yemeni people have united in this struggle.

As for the remnants of the imperialist and imamate regimes and the agents and henchmen of hostile forces, they have chosen to betray the homeland and the people and throw themselves into the arms of the enemies of the Yemeni revolution and oppose the hopes and aspirations of our people toward freedom, progress,and unity.

Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, if we have succeeded in laying down together the bases of peaceful and democratic action toward unity and the elimination of the climate of tension and feuding through which the enemies sought to exhaust our people and dissipate their energies and obstruct their revolutionary march toward building new [word indistinct] and unifying their national soil — if we have succeeded in achieving all this the source of our strength and success in all the unification steps we have accomplished together is our faith in the principles of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions and in the support of the Yemeni masses for this noble cause which we are seeking to achieve.

The formation of the Supreme Yemeni Council and its secretariat, and the joint ministerial committee, in addition to all the other forms of unionist action, is an indication of the strengthening of the peaceful and democratic trend toward unity. It is necessary to make our achievements a new springboard for strengthening and developing all the positive aspects of our work and tackling the difficulties that have stood in our way, and confronting all forms of plotting against our unionist efforts by the enemies of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions who want our country to remain a captive of backwardness, disunity, and instability.

The Yemeni masses expect from us consistent, tangible, and tireless efforts. We therefore must not be content with what we have achieved and continue the march forward. We believe that the results of our unionist efforts in the past years and the experience gained by the leadership of the two parts of Yemen in this regard make it necessary for us to continue our work to speed up the implementation of what was agreed upon by the unity committees and during the unionist meetings, and embark on the implementation of the basic issues (?for the achievement of unity in accordance with) the unionist agreements concluded by the two parts of Yemen. This includes the drawing up of the bases for building a unified political organization and the bases

for the work of unified mass and professional organizations. We are confident, Mr president, of our ability to achieve these vital tasks that lie before us, thanks to the joining together of our fraternal efforts.

Mr President, the convening of this first session is of great importance. It is being held in Yemeni circumstances that require us to continue the unionist work between the two parts of Yemen and to be armed with great vigilance in the face of the intrigues and plots of the forces that are hostile to our people's freedom, independence, progress, and unity. This session is also being held in extremely complex Arab circumstances. The plots, conspiracies, and political and military moves of the imperialist-Zionist alliance are escalating and aim to restore imperialist hegemony over the Arab region and obliterate the just causes of our Arab peoples, foremost among which is the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to repatriation and to build an independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The Arab arena is now witnessing serious conspiratorial and hostile challenges that threaten the sovereignty, security, and stability of all our Arab peoples. Israel is escalating its policy of oppression and terrorism against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and against the Lebanese people, and is seeking to entrench its occupation of the occupied Arab territories in Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon and is planning further expansion and aggression against steadfast Syria, with the aim of implementing Reagan's conspiratorial plan. This plan is an extension of the infamous Camp David accords which have been rejected by all our Arab peoples.

In the same vein, U.S. imperialism is continuing to give open and flagrant support to Israel's expansionism and aggression and is extending to it all forms of succor and support, thus departing from the international consensus and disregarding all human values and international custom.

The U.S. circles have not stopped at this. Indeed, they have sought and are still seeking to intensify their military presence in the Arab arena, a presence that constitutes the basis of the strategic military alliance, the stratigic alliance between the United States and Israel. The U.S. circles have also hinted that they will use force against the Libyan people and carried out provocative activities on Arab waters and land, and persist in their denial and nonrecognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. Thus it is necessary to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of imperialism and Zionism, and harness the capabilities of the Arab peoples to confront imperialist and Zionist plots, and strengthen Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, and safeguard the national achievements of our Arab peoples during their anti-imperialist struggle.

In this framework, there lies before us the task of strengthening coordination between the two parts of the homeland to deal with various Arab and international developments and to increase our country's contribution to the struggle for liberation waged by our Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism and for a democratic Arab unity.

Mr President, I wish success for our talks and for this session. Let us all continue along this road which expresses our people's interests and aspirations toward progress and unity, and is guided by the principles of the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions. Thank you. [applause]

Supreme Council Second Session

GF160525 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The Yemeni Council held its second working session at the presidential house this evening under the chairmanship of 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

During this session, the council continued discussion of the topics included in the agenda of the current session, including the report presented by the council's secretariat. The report dealt with the outcome of the activities of the unity committees and the steps the two leaderships have made, and the achievements that have been accomplished through coordination in the political and economic fields and the joint institutions that have been set up.

An amicable and warm debate also took place during the session, which was characterized by a sense of responsibility and concern for the supreme national interest of our Yemeni people, and for the desire to fulfill their ambitions and expectations and to work to reestablish the unity they aspire to.

The meeting was attended by Marshall 'Abdallah as-Sallal, the former president; Judge 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani, the chairman of the Presidential Council; and members of the two delegations to the talks.

Salih, 'Arafat, PDRY Chairman Meet in San'a'

GF151646 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting was held in the presidential palace in the YAR this afternoon between Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the three leaders reviewed the current Arab issues, particularly the threats being posed to the Palestinian revolution which threaten the overall Palestinian cause. The YAR and PDRY leaders affirmed the two Yemeni parts of the homeland's support and their unlimited backing for the Palestinian cause in confirmation of the Yemeni principled and firm stands. They also expressed their great appreciation for the strugglers' steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories and their courage in confronting the usurping Zionist enemy, affirming the support by the 26 September and 14 October revolutions for the Palestinian revolution under the PLO, until victory.

Foreign Minister Returns From Bahrain Visit
GF151602 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] San'a', 15 Aug (WAKH) — YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr returned home this morning from Manama after a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

Health Minister Holds Talks With USSR's Aliyev

For Moscow reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Minister of Public Health Muhammad Ahmad al-Kibab, including his talks with Politburo member and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 15 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Mubarak Addresses Egyptian Expatriates 15 August
NC151120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0842 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak delivered at opening session of first conference of Egyptian expatriates held at main conference hall of University of Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful. Brothers and sisters, dear sons of Egypt, I ampleased to welcome you in immortal Egypt; the cradle of civilization; the light of science and knowledge; the bastion of mankind's freedom and struggle for sublime principles and examples; the source of values of nobility, offering, forbearance, loyalty, equality, and fraternity since the noble Egyptian knew his resounding slogan: Egypt above all. [Applause]

The convening of your conference in your dear homeland at this importance historical turning point cannot be merely a passing meeting and an occasion for delivering a speech; it must be a working meeting for our dear Egypt at which every one of you will express his ties, affiliation, and loyalty. Through this conference you should arrive at a good model for organized collective work springing from every citizen's initiative and out of his belief that it is the responsibility of all of us. The government alone cannot shoulder the burden and confront the challenge of development and reform in various fields. The new renaissance, the foundations of which we are laying in the current phase, needs serious and sincere efforts by every Egyptian man and woman, whatever their position may be and regardless of the personal and factional interests, because the homeland's interest is above all other considerations and we are all partners in the responsibility, interest, and destiny.

Allow me to propose that the starting point of work should be that of absorbing a basic fact that must not be the subject of doubt or dispute — namely, that the Egyptian expatriate is a good citizen who should enjoy the same rights and who should shoulder the same commitments that we do. The time has passed when the citizen residing abroad was looked at with suspicion and doubt on the basis that he failed, in the past, to pay the national tax; evaded shouldering the burden of the struggle; and chose the easiest way, thus depriving his homeland of the fruit of his sweat and sacrifices.

Therefore, we should all prove by deeds, not words, that the Egyptian working abroad is a good citizen, that he did not give up his affiliation and identity, and did not deny his responsibility. He is a loyal son of Egypt who chose to raise his homeland's flag overseas, to strengthen the Egyptian presence in the East and the West, and to be a sincere representative of his country and its values and traditions by expressing its aspirations, ambitions, and wishes and by defending its rights and interests whatever the challenges and difficulties may be.

Permit me, brothers and sisters, to propose some points which might help you to obtain a comprehensive visualization of the ideal way to serve your dear Egypt when you are abroad. I am not proposing that these points automatically become a program of action. What I mean is that they be a subject of study, close examination, and discussion in addition to the ideas and opinions you might express.

1. If we have initiated here a campaign to consolidate the feeling of affiliation to the homeland and translate it into a tangible fact manifested in the daily behavior of the individual and group, then it is the duty of the Egyptians working abroad to contemplate an acceptable formula to entrench the concept of loyalty to the greater homeland, and to strengthen the bond between the individual and his cultural roots. This is because a person with no roots cannot stand on a solid ground, regardless of how high he rises in position or how important he becomes. [Applause]

2. The feeling of affiliation forces the Egyptian expatriate not to be content with following up events or with being an observer or spectator. It is his duty to share our joys and holidays.

3. We are now passing through a new stage in o[illegible] national history during which we are comprehensively reviewing social and economic conditions and rebuilding Egypt on the basis of scientific planning after the period when circumstances of colonialism, foreign domination, and continuous wars compelled us to direct our attention to the persistent daily problems without giving sufficient attention to the future.

4. All Egyptians are called upon — rather, ordered — to participate in this great action which requires all citizens' continuous sincere efforts — efforts which do not assume the form of temporary changes, the fire of which dies quickly and the light of which fades or wanes; but changes, the torch of which will continue to be high and illuminating in the world.

5. This is not a program of action. It is my estimation that the ideal method by which the masses can participate in the process of rebuilding must be reached through free choice. This method must not be imposed by the state and its institutions, but it must spring from the citizen's mind and his conscience, and from his appraisal of the ways in which he can render the greatest services. [Applause] The citizen is best aware of his points of strength and excellence. However, this does not mean that the participation process should follow a scattered, individual method. It must be an organized collective process starting with individual initiatives which directly turn into a rational collective action that has firmness and stability.

6. The greater burden that we should shoulder is the need to simultaneously confront many problems that have been accumulated during successive phases. It is no longer possible to defer their confrontation beause they are aggravating daily, and are interacting and interlinked. If some of these were put aside for awhile, our ability to effectively confront the other problems would be hindered.

I will not recount these problems and discuss their dimensions and seriousness, but it suffices to refer to some of the questions which continuously impose themselves on us and which require our attention and constant efforts. We have before us the question of increasing production, promoting productivity, improving the standard of production and quality — whether in the field of agriculture and foodstuffs or in the field of industry. We also

have the problem of utilities and housing, and the exhausted utilities which have exceeded their life without renewed maintenance, even though these utilities affect various aspects of production and services. We also have the problem of overpopulation in urban areas as a result of emigration from rural areas, and the consequent social and economic problems and the shortage in agricultural manpower. We are likewise faced with the question of reforming the educational structure so that it will not be restricted to obtaining university degrees and certificates, but will be directed toward acquiring skills and abilities that make the individual a productive and creative power contributing to building the Egypt of tomorrow and to constructing the road to the future. [Applause]

7. We believe that these problems, however large and complex they are, can be solved with sound vision, organized scientific planning, and hard work, and by social solidarity, increased public awareness, the ability to combine the insistence on change and the insistence on being patient in confronting the difficulties and sufferings. The reform movment by nature brings about its fruits in the long term, not in a day and night. What is important is that we should have a clear vision, correct priorities, and the seriousness necessary for accomplishing any work.

While in the homeland, perhaps you have witnessed some of the successful examples of the steps which your brothers at home are adopting along the road to reform and renovation. These steps deserve encouragement and welcome, whatever their size may be. [Applause] History has taught us that the journey of 1,000 miles begins with a small step. [Applause]

A few days ago I saw the work accomplished by Egyptian youths and artists in repairing and preserving the Salah ad-Din Citadel. The significance and artistic value of this work is great, although its material elements may be regarded as limited.

We expect active participation from you in tackling the problems facing us, each according to his ability and within the field of his concern and specialty. I do not want to specify in a rigid manner how you can accomplish this participation, but I content myself with noting the importance of maintaining the link between you and your scientific institutions in the homeland and of establishing contact with the governmental and popular institutions in which you had previously worked. This can be accomplished by supplying these institutions and establishments with scientific books and periodicals as well as with information that becomes available to you about the use of modern technological methods, and by participating in the development projects. This is one aspect of national work which cannot be viewed solely from the financial aspect. It has a sentimental dimension which is no less important and effective than the financial aspect. Non-Egyptian investors cannot be enthusiastic about investing their money in Egypt unless they first see that the Egyptians, who live among them, invest their money in development projects which are part of the 5-year plan.

8. I would like to state two important facts. The first is that the transfers of Egyptians living abroad have registered a continuous increase in the past months. [Applause] The second is that the Egyptians' new investments still constitute over 60 percent of the existing investments under the system of production open-door policy. [Applause]

There is no doubt that you are in a position to give constructive proposals to the scientific and governmental departments and institutions, both in the sphere of production and in the development of the administration. All this should take place without assuming that these departments do not have capable elements or are unable to tackle the problems facing them. Your role should be to supplement what actually exists and to bolster the available resources and capabilities.

9. One of the things to which we are attaching extreme importance at this stage is the need to urge the citizens to use national products which are made by Egyptians, by the brains of their scientists, [applause] and the administration of their experts. This campaign is not a call for fanaticism. It is a legitimate expression of the sense of affiliation and concern to promote Egyptian industry and to compensate for the shortage in machinery, technological means, and sophisticated administration which this industry suffered in the past 50 years. This is a method to which various states resorted in certain stages of their development.

I would like to cite an example in this regard, outside the context of the speech. Let us, for example, look at the international airline companies — the U.S. companies, the British companies, the German companies, the companies which are established in their countries, whatever their type may be. There are restricting conditions to all the citizens, particularly government employees or persons traveling at state expense, that they must travel with national companies. There is no excuse. This is abroad. [Applause] [Indistinct shout from audience] Never mind, never mind. [Applause]

I am not speaking about a specific case. This is why I say that there is no line between us and Australia. However, doesn't our company have flights, within its resources, to London, Paris, or Italy so that I may fly with Air France, TWA and KLM? We should not feel inferior to the foreigners. If the company were able to inaugurate routes to Australia, it wouldn't have hesitated to do so. If a citizen of the Gulf wants to come to Cairo, he books a seat on Gulf Air. He wouldn't book a seat on Egyptair. Do not demand that I inaugurate a route to Australia. This would be a losing enterprise, unless the aircraft was full of passengers both ways.

At any rate, I am not speaking about a specific case. I am speaking about all foreign states. They do not pay the ticket of a passenger to any place if he travels on a foreign aircraft and if they have their own route to this place. It is different with us. Our people prefer to travel on Air France, for example. We are poor. I would like, for example, to travel on TWA or BA planes [words indistinct]. We must help our country and our company by using the routes available. When the planning was made, some asked: Why isn't Egyptair making progress and why does it depend on the people? We will be compelled to install [words indistinct] if you do not reside in Egypt, nobody would demand that you take an Egyptair aircraft from New York to Paris or London if such an aircraft is not available at the time you choose. What I say is that the Egyptian citizen, whose ticket is paid by

the state, should not use anything but Egyptian aircraft until the end (?of its route).

We have the U.S. AID [words indistinct] when you travel at the expense of U.S. AID, it is impossible for you to travel on Egyptair. You must travel on the aircraft of a U.S. company. Are we richer than the United States? I am giving a very simple example, and saying that we must save our funds and money. I demand this from the citizens who live in Egypt before demanding it from you, because you might not see things the way we do. However, anyone here who travels at the expense of the state must travel on the aircraft of the national company as far as it can take him. [Applause] We will take you as far as Australia. Do not be angry. However, it is a shame for us to use aircraft other than our company's when available. We have money to send our aircraft to Australia, but do not return them empty.

I believe that our citizens abroad can play a basic role in this national action by possessing Egyptian products and by advertising these products in the societies where they live with a view to buying and using these products as much as they can.

10. We are happy with your continuous interests in the details of the homeland's affairs. It is only honest to tell you that we are sorry to say that some brothers who live abroad pass rash judgment on certain matters without having a total and comprehensive picture enabling them to make objective judgment. Moreover, there are some who sometimes express opinions and stands in a way which does not conform with the Egyptian customs and practices, heedless of the negative result this behavior generates in the minds of the people with whom they live on the image of their country or their own image as individuals. Everything which harms the homeland automatically equally harms the image of all the citizens, regardless of how much they think they occupy a special place in certain societies and are protected against any harm.

It must be established in your minds that we are very anxious to progress with the country using firm steps along the path of stability, development, and progress. Decisions are not made in response to factional interests or the interests of limited sectors either at home or abroad. The policy is drawn up and the decisions are made to serve the interests of the broad masses and the general national interest. This is because responsibility is a trust, and because our commitment stems from faith in God, loyalty to the homeland, faithfulness to the people, and honesty to ourselves.

Dear brothers and sisters, our concentration on the process of rebuilding at home to provide an example to be followed throughout the Arab homeland, African Continent, and all parts of the Third World does not absolutely mean that we do not heed the events taking place around us. We have unshakable faith that Egypt has the main role in preserving security and stability in the area and that it must exercise this role out of its own volition. Egypt's national security will not be achieved if peace is not established throughout the Middle East and if the vicious circle of violence, destruction, and bloodshed is not broken. The Egyptian people will only be reassured when the Israeli occupation recedes from every inch of the Arab territory and when the fraternal Palestinian people [applause] restore their legitimate national rights — primarily the right to self-determination within the framework of a just formula for coexistence between Israel and the Arab nation on the basis of mutual respect, resorting to the rules of the law and legitimacy, and repudiating the recourse to force as a means for settling disputes.

We very much regret the grinding differences and fabricated contradictions [at-tanaqudat] we see on the Arab arena. We cannot imagine a contradiction in the interests of one or another Arab country. Moreover, we do not accept the fighting and division taking place on the Palestinian arena. Likewise, we do not accept the diversion from the struggle to liberate the land and establish peace at a time when Israel is expanding the settlements, denying the civil rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territory, and suspending the elected Palestinian officials. What greater challenges are required to revive the Arab vigilance and ring the bell of danger to all the Arab peoples?

The ghost of partition and sectarian strife is appearing again in Lebanon. Do we wait until the calamity falls and its implications exacerbate to become an uncurable cancerous phenomenon? We realized from the beginning the grave dangers that will rsult if events deteriorate in this regrettable way. We called on all parties to face up to the level of events and adopt policies that will ensure that the safety of the Palestinian movement is maintained, that the Israeli forces withdraw from Lebanon, and that this fraternal country returns to normal life following lean years of civil war and destruction. Above all, we called on all parties not to forget that our sublime goal is to complete the peace march and keep the ghost of war away.

We held several contacts with the United States, the friendly European countries, and the nonaligned countries. On 26 May in Khartoum, we proposed convening an Arab summit conference to discuss the basic issues, not for outbidding and for making stands, but out of full awareness of the historical responsibillity we are all facing, no matter the differences of our positions and affiliations. In our Arab contacts, we were concerend to explain that the issue is not one of trading accusations and settling accounts, rather, the issue concerns the future and fate.

We and many of the Arab nation's sons ask: Aren't these grave events and their repercussions enough to cause us to be frank with ourselves and to come to common terms to decisively settle our affairs and make our way to the future with more hope and reassurance? Can the current situation serve any national or regional interest? Are we unable to distinguish between the strategic and vital interests and passing transient stances? Are our priorities so mixed in our minds that we preoccupy ourselves with trivial matters at a time when basic rights are being endangered? What would the outside world say about us and what is the Arab position that we ask the world to support? What can we expect to happen in the West Bank and the Gaza sector given this Arab fragmentation and Israeli intransigence? Did anyone think of the effect of these events on the Palestinian people in the occupied territory? What is the Arab goal in Lebanon? Have we exerted our utmost efforts to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory? Does every one of us realize the danger inherent in the return of sectarian conflict and the civil war anew? All these are questions. Isn't it high time that we looked to the future for the short and long term? These are

questions. How long can this situation continue? We reject this situation which does not agree with reason and logic and is not in keeping with the vital interests of the Arab nation. We insist on changing this situation and proceeding toward a new dawn to safeguard the nation's pride and its interests and we insist on a return to clarity and solidarity among its peoples. I would like to announce to you that in the past few days, I held intensive contacts with certain Arab leaders who share with us the interest in this nation's fate and basic issues. I am also in constant contact with Brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri regarding this issue. [Applause] I am in contact with him because of his zeal about pan-Arab interests and his being a forerunner in seeking good and love among the brothers and because he is above bias and self interest.

We will cotinue with our sacred march, sowing love, eliminating feuds, and spreading peace. We will not antagonize or threaten, but will build, construct and correct, out of faith in God and loyalty to the homeland and to our great people's rights. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. [Applause]

'Ali Addresses Expatriates Conference 16 August

NC160840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today made a statement to the Egyptian expatriates conference in which he touched upon Egypt's foreign policy. He said Egypt's adoption of peace was a realistic option and unchanged strategic line which is not governed by casual or opposition considerations. 'Ali spoke about Egypt's relations with Arab states, affirming that it is a relationship of destiny and fate. He added: If the relations with the brotherly Arabs are subjected to crises, time has proved that the contacts at the peoples' level have been constant.

The foreign minister asserted Egypt's geographic affiliation to the African Continent and its support for the African peoples in their aspirations for national independence and in their continued endeavors to realize progress and develop their societies.

'Ali said that Egypt has joint interests with the advanced world.

'Ali concluded his statement by discussing the role of the Egyptian expatriates and the need to assist in realizing Egypt's objectives by explaining its policy.

Mubarak Urges OAU To More Active Role on Chad

NC151214 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak inspected the new Al-Jizah Bridge this morning. He was accompanied by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Governor of Al-Jizah Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan. Engineer Husayn 'Uthman explained the construction steps of the 2-km bridge. He pointed out that the bridge cost 20 million pounds and will help facilitate the flow of traffic. President Mubarak made a statement to journalists in which he praised the public sector companies for the great achievements they are making for Egypt and its people.

Answering a qustion on the latest events in Chad, Mubarak said: They are differences between two neighboring African countries. We are against aggression or acquisition of land by force. Therefore, we say that Libya must not interfere in Chad's internal affairs in this way and must not attack the territory of an African country. He called on the OAU to undertake its tasks and be more active in such situations.

Egypt, Iraq Agree To Reopen Trade Centers

NC152122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (MENA) — A protocol for trade and financial cooperation between Iraq and Egypt will be signed here tomorrow at the end of the visit to Iraq by Egyptian Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id. The protocol will be signed by Dr As-Sa'id for Egypt, and by Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri for Iraq. The protocol provides for the reopening of the trade centers in Cairo and Baghdad. The Ar-Rafidayn Bank will also be reopened in Cairo on 25 August.

Butrus Ghali Interviewed 10 August in Paris

NC101758 Cairo MENA in English 1550 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Paris, 10 Aug (MENA) — Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali said today the urgent message he will convey to President Husni Mubarak from Chadian President Hissein Habre deals with the latest developments of the situation in Chad.

It also calls for extending every aid possible to help the government of Chad face the Libyan aggression.

Dr. Ghali told MENA that Korom-Ahmed, Chadian minister of foreign affairs who has met with him during his stop over in Ndjamena yesterday and who has accompanied him during his trip to Paris on his way to New York, carries statements and documents that expose the Libyan aggression and incursion in Chad.

Karam Ahmed will ask the UN security council to shoulder its responsibilities towards safeguarding a state member of the United Nations.

Dr. Ghali revealed that he had contacts yesterday with Egypt's permanent delegation to the United Nations to this effect, namely to exchange information in the light of his recent tour of a number of African countries and to get acquainted with viewpoints of the UN Security Council members as regards the Chadian issue.

Dr. Ghali told the MENA correspondent here that Egypt's diplomacy as regards the Chadian crisis is keen on stressing the following points.

First, there is no connection between the joint Egyptian-American maneuvers termed "Bright Star" and the conflict in

Chad, especially as the date of the exercises had been fixed six months ago and their objective is to train Egyptian forces on the sophisticated American weaponry.

Second, Egypt will not interfere militarily in Chad where there is a difference between two African countries, and there are rules within the OAU governing the style of settling such differences.

Egypt urges the African committee entrusted to settle the dispute to carry out its mission, Ghali said.

Dr. Ghali said Egypt's concern over the Chadian conflict was due first to the fact that Chad is an African state, member in the OAU, and Egypt is committed to defend the territorial integrity and political independence of all African states.

The arrival of Libyan forces in Ndjamena will directly influence security and stability in the Sudan, and Egypt has signed a joint defence agreement with Sudan, Ghali added.

He further said that Egypt is holding consultations with various countries in this respect, namely with France, the U.S. and all African states. Egypt is also in permanent contact with leadership and secretariat of the OAU through its permanent delegations there Ghali added.

On his recent African tour during which he met officials in Togo, Congo, Central Africa and Chad, Ghali said his tour aimed at studying the Chadian conflict, international and African causes of joint interest, mainly the issues of Namibia, Western Sahara and the future of the OAU.

Ghali said his tour also aimed at activating Afro-Egyptian cooperation, discussing the Egyptian technical aid to these countries within Egypt's efforts to foster bilateral ties with the various African states.

There are Egyptian experts in the different African capitals, supported through the Egyptian fund, affiliated to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, he added.

On the Mideast situation Dr. Ghali said Egyptian diplomacy fears a stalemate in the Middle East cause, till the result of the American elections appear by the end of 1984 or the middle of 1985 and a new American president is elected.

This diplomacy seeks to focus the limelight on the cause, so that the interest might not be diverted from it to other issues in Central America or Chad or other parts of the world, Ghali said.

There is a major objective in the near future which is to work for the success of the Palestinian conference, slated to be held in Geneva by the end of this month, despite attempts to abort it, Ghali added.

Possible Syrian-American rapprochement, Dr. Ghali said the Egyptian diplomacy welcomes any dialogue between the U.S. and Syria and supported it, as Egypt believes in the necessity of solving the Golan issue and in Syria's participation in the peace process. This is Egypt's opinion since the beginning, as Syria represents a major factor in the Mideast conflict, he added.

On the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Dr. Ghali said this will only take place if the political atmosphere which led to his recalling should be altered, and new developments take place, namely the beginning of a factual Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, an altered atmosphere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and halting the building of Israeli settlements.

Dr. Ghali dealt with the (?existing) differences within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) underlining that dissension within the PLO threatens the Palestinian cause.

He underlined that Egypt supports PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat through its mediation efforts and by calling for the necessity of overcoming any differences.

As regards Ra's Banas base, Dr. Ghali affirmed that it is an Egyptian base and Egypt will improve it. He also said that there should be four conditions in order to offer temporary facilities for the U.S. troops.

1. — If any aggression takes place on any Arab country.

2. — If this Arab country asks the help of the U.S. to face that aggression.

3. — If the U.S. agrees to the request.

4. — Egypt has the right to offer or not offer any facilities for the U.S. troops to help that country.

Dr. Ghali clarified that these facilities are temporary and (?come) according to the Arab guarantee charter. He also said that Egypt allocated sums of money from its budget to develop this base.

'Ismat as-Sadat's Sons Face Various Charges

NC141958 Cairo MENA in English 1920 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, Aug 14 (MENA) — Attorney General Counsellor 'Atif Zaki decided today to refer Tal'at 'Ismat as-Sadat, son of 'Ismat as-Sadat, brother of late President Anwar as-Sadat, and 'Abd al-Karim Hishmat Jadu, former chairman of the state-owned public sector company of Tanta for linen and oils to the supreme state security court in the city of Tanta in lower Egypt for confirmed charges for getting company products without right and then selling them on the black market.

The attorney general announced his decision while he was declaring today the results of investigations the public prosecution made with 'Ismat as-Sadat, his sons and a number of officials in the light of the previously-made Court of Ethics ruling in 'Ismat as-Sadat's case. According to the attorney general, Jalal 'Ismat as-Sadat will also be referred to the Cairo 'Abidin tribunal of the state security misdemeanour court after investigation showed that he got quantities of poultry and eggs produced by the state-owned public sector general company for food supplies and the general company for poultry. He then sold those quantities to major hotels and restaurants at doubled prices.

Further Reports Issued On War With Iran

Communique No 1,185

JN131620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Communique No. 1,185 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 13 August 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant army units continued their brave activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the clique of evil and aggression ruling in Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing 11 and wounding several others.

2. Formations of our capable fighter planes today carried out effective attacks on the enemy positions, units, and concentrations in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield, hitting them and setting fire to some vehicles, tanks, and personnel carriers. All our fighter planes returned safely to base.

3. The brave knights of our helicopters continued their attacks and effective blows against the enemy positions, units, and troop concentrations oppoiste our units' positions in the Haj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield. They scored accurate and effective hits, inflicted large losses on personnel, vehicles, and equipment, and set fire to several enemy positions and equipment. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

4. One person was killed, and one weapon emplacement and one observation post were destroyed east of Basra.

5. Three vehicles were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

6. Yesterday and today the spiteful Khomeyniite regime intermittently shelled with artillery Qurahtu and Sayyid Sadiq and their environs, wounding one child in Sayyid Sadiq and damaging five houses in Qurahtu.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 August 1983

Communique No 1,187

JN151632 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — It was announced here today that the losses sustained by the Iranian forces' in their attack against the central sector of the battlefield yesterday — which was destroyed — amount to 500 killed, with many wounded, including the commander of the attacking force. This was announced in military Communique No 1,187, which added that Iraqi helicopters today carried out continuous and intensive raids against Iranian forces' positions and troop concentrations in the northern and central sectors, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and returned safely to base.

The communique added that an Iraqi unit struck a group of Iranian soldiers in the northern sector, killing four and wounding many. Another Iraqi force also struck another enemy troop concentration, killing many and destroying one infantry position, four excavators, and one observation post. The communique mentioned that new groups of Iranian soldiers escaping the Khomeyni regime sought refuge with the Iraqi units in the northern sector. The communique said that Iranian artillery today shelled Basra, damaging civilian installations. The following is the text of the military communique:

[Communique No. 1,187 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic fighting and their valiant activities against the forces of the rancorous enemy, reaffirming their strength and their ability to defend Iraqi soil and the honor of its free men and to foil the unjust and hostile Khomeyniite designs. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units struck enemy positions and units opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing and wounding many and destroying three weapons and personnel positions, four observation posts, one medium-range machinegun, and one stockpile of hardware. The losses sustained by the enemy during its abortive attack against one of our forward unit positions east of Zurbatiyah in the same sector yesterday amount to more than 500 killed with many wounded, including the commander of the regiment who led the attacking force, and large quantities of weapons, equipment, and military hardware destroyed in addition to the losses mentioned in our Communique No 1,186 issued yesterday.

2. All day today, our able helicopters carried out continuous attacks and intensive raids against enemy positions, units, and troop concentrations opposite our positions in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield, inflicting heavy losses of life and equipment and setting fire to many enemy positions and troop concentrations. All our helicopters returned safely to base — praise be to God — after successfully completing their combat missions.

3. An enemy group was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our unit clashed with the enemy group with all types of weapons, killing four and wounding many. New groups of Iranian soldiers escaping the injustice and oppression of the suspect Khomeyniite regime sought refuge with our forward units in the same sector and were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

4. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions east of Basra, killing many and destroying one infantry position, four excavators, and one observation post.

5. One vehicle was destroyed in the Maysan operational theater.

6. The treacherous Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and its suburbs, setting fire to an orchard and damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 August 1983

Egyptian Minister As-Sa'id Continues Visit

Received by 'Aziz

JN151454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received here today Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade and his accompanying delegation. The two sides discussed the cordial relations which exist between the two fraternal countries and ways of promoting them, and the results of Tariq 'Aziz' talks with Egyptian officials during his visit to Cairo last month.

Received by Planning Minister

JN131312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Planning Dr Samal Majid Faraj today met with Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id. They discussed aspects of cooperation and coordination between the two fraternal countries and means of bolstering the economic relations and exchanging technical experts in fields of economic planning and preparation of national development plans.

Dr as-Sa'id arrived in Baghdad last night leading a delegation here for a visit of several days.

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Concludes Visit

Received by Information Minister

JN131455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi culture and information minister, today met with a press delegation accompanying Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, member of the FRG Parliament currently visiting Iraq.

The minister reviewed the Iraqi military situation at the frontlines, opposite the Iranian forces who continually attempt to invade Iraqi territory. He said that our military capabilities and defensive arrangements are very strong, and that our superior air force and other corps is noticeable. He added: We are ready to crush any Iranian aggression against Iraq as all the previous Iranian offensives were crushed on the rock of Iraqi steadfastness. He noted that our Armed Forces have asserted their ability toreach any target necessitated by military requirements, and did so when they crossed into Iran, besieged Mehran, and withdrew of their own will after accomplishing the set tasks. They did this to show the world and the Iranian people that we respect the political decision.

The culture and information minister stressed Iraq's desire to conclude peace out of a position of strength and ability,provided that Iran respects our sovereignty over our territory and abstains from interfering in the internal affairs of Iraq, which has always responded to all peace efforts to end the war and avoid bloodshed. The minister discussed the existing armament cooperation between the Tehran regime and the Zionist entity — a cooperation unequivocally confirmed by facts. He also exposed the Syrian and Libyan regimes' cooperation and alliance with Iran by extending to it military aid and technical expertise.

Delegation Departs for Amman

JN141717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Aug (INA) — Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party and member of the FRG Parliament, left Baghdad for Amman this evening with his delegation.

Wischnewski described his visit to Iraq as successful and said that it will contribute to strengthening relations between the two countries. He added that his talks with Iraqi officials dealt with bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Bangladesh

JN151524 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Iraq and Bangladesh today signed joint minutes for economic and technical cooperation. The minutes organize joint cooperation in the spheres of the petroleum industry, agriculture, air traffic, and trade exchange. Within the framework of the minutes, both sides have agreed to exchange visits and experiences, and on the participation of Bangladesh in Baghdad international exhibitions.

Muhammad Fadil Husayn, Iraqi minister of housing and reconstruction, signed the minutes on the Iraqi side and Aminul Islam Khan, Bangladesh minister of labor and manpower, signed iton the Bangladesh side.

In their addresses, both ministers asserted their countries' desire to strengthen their relations in the economic, trade, and technical spheres. Muhammad Fadil Husayn described the results of the talks which took place between the two sides as being extremely fruitful, and said that they will promote the joint cooperation between the two countries to the level of the Iraqi and Bangladesh leaderships' ambitions.

Aminul Islam Khan expressed the appreciation of the guest delegation for the efforts being exerted by the Iraqi side to make the talks a success and to provide all means to strengthen cooperation relations between the two fraternal countries. He also expressed Bangladesh' appreciation of Iraq's support for Third World countries and for the great aid which Iraq has offered to his country.

Bangladesh Minister Departs

JN152008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Aminul Islam Khan, Bangladesh minister of labor and manpower, left Baghdad this evening at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq. During his visit, the Bangladesh minister headed his country's delegation to the first meeting of the Iraqi-Bangladesh Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation which ended earlier today.

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Continues Visit

Received by Minister Al-Qasim

JN151806 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 15 Aug (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim today received in his office Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the FRG parliament, and his accompanying delegation.

The two sides reviewed the latest developments in the region in light of the situation in the Lebanese arena. Al-Qasim clarified Jordan's firm stance on supporting Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty over its territories. The minister called for reactivating the European role in achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. Both sides discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and its impact on the entire region.

Received by King Husayn

JN151828 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received this afternoon at the Royal Hashemite Court the FRG parliamentary delegation, headed by Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the FRG Parliament. During the meeting, his majesty the king explained the inhuman practices carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab citizens in the occupied territories and the current situation in the Middle East in light of the developments in the region.

His Majesty King Husayn also stressed the importance of the European role in acheiving a just and permanent solution to the Middle East problem.

Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the FRG charge d'affaires attended the meeting.

Meeting With Information Minister

JN151844 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah today received the FRG parliamentary delegation, headed by Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the FRG Parliament.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the reality of the Palestinian issue in light of the latest developments in the PLO ranks. Abu 'Awdah reviewed the stages of the Israeli settlement program in the occupied West Bank and the situation of the Palestinian people under occupation.

He outlined the difficulties which obstruct peace efforts for solving the Palestinian problem in accordance with UN resolutions, and the dangers posed by the current state of no peace and no war which Israel seeks to maintain. The minister pointed out the available possibilities to end this state.

Meeting With NCC Speaker

JN151814 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 15 Aug (PETRA) — National Consultative Council [NCC] Speaker Sulayman 'Arar has urged West European countries to adopt earnest and firm positions to put an end to Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and its intransigence toward peace initiatives in the region.

During his meeting with Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the FRG Parliament and his accompanying delegation, 'Arar said: We look to these countries because they participated in the Palestinian people's tragedy, and have a moral and ethical obligation to defuse the situation in the region. 'Arar asserted that leaving the entire issue to the United States and being satisfied with ambiguous statements and gestures of appeasement are no longer accpeted by our people who have been suffering from this problem for more than 40 years. He said that the Arabs now feel that European concern for their cause has vanished, and that there are Europeans are going back on their word and favoring the Israelis now. The NCC speaker warned against involving the region in the superpowers' struggle and added that this will expose the Europeans themselves and the region's people to danger.

'Arar reviewed Israeli repressive practices against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories. He said that the Israeli occupation authorities practice brutal methods to expel, kill, imprison, and torture a people who adhere to their land and sacrifice their life for it. 'Arar recalled, to this effect, the U.S. veto against the resolution which was a condemnation of building settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. He asked: How can peace be achieved in the region while Israel continues to build in this settlement in the Arab territories, and especially in the West Bank where 53 percent of the land has been confiscated by Israel by various means and tricks? 'Arar also reviewed the Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq, pointing out the Iranian ambitions in the region and Iran's role in undermining international peace and security through its aggressions against its Arab neighbors.

In his turn, Wischnewski asserted that FRG policy is concerned about Middle East problems, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraqi-Iranian war, and referred to the threats posed by these problems to world peace and the major role which the European countries may assume in solving these problems.

Beirut Airport Resumes Operations 16 August
NC161242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Air navigation at Beirut International Airport was resumed when a Middle East Airlines plane landed at 1145 today.

The airport has thus resumed its important tourist and economic role, particularly at this phase in which Lebanon is witnessing an extensive interest in travel; the airport cannot remain closed because of the economic losses which will affect the air transport and freight companies.

Junblatt Surprised at Beirut Airport Closure
JN152100 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Amman correspondent Fu'ad Nu'aym carried within the "Panorama" program — live or recorded]

[Text] Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt said in Amman today that he is surprised at the continued closure of the Beirut airport to civilian aviation by the Lebanese authorities which, he said, are ignoring the PSP appeals and reassurances made through Arab and international quarters to reopen the airport. Junblatt hoped that this is not due to what he called hostile intentions against the Lebanese mountain area or an attempt to instigate the public opinion.

Concluding, Junblatt said that the Lebanese Government is responsible for every minute in the delay of reopening the Beirut airport. It is recalled that the PSP asked the Lebanese authorities last Friday to reopen the airport provided it is not used for military purposes against the mountain area.

Air Force Establishes Larnaca-Beirut Air Bridge
NC151250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil today asked Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim to instruct the Lebanese embassies abroad to give every possible assistance to Lebanese citizens who are unable to return to Beirut.

Many Lebanese citizens are stranded at Larnaca Airport [in Cyprus] and other airports because Beirut Airport is closed as a result of the shelling to which it was exposed 6 days ago. Following requests for help from these citizens, particularly because they include sick people, the Lebanese Air Force decided to establish an air bridge between Beirut and Larnaca in response to the appeal by the Lebanese stranded there. The Army Command has sent a mission to Larnaca to study the situation in the field and to ensure that the necessary measures are taken to meet the Lebanese citizens' needs. Lebanese Army Air Force helicopters took off for Larnaca to begin the transport of Lebanese citizens who were stranded because of the closure of Beirut Airport. It was learned that the first helicopter will arrive from Larnaca this afternoon carrying a group of Lebanese.

MEA has announced that it will operate a special service from Paris and Geneva to Larnaca as of Wednesday in order to transport the Lebanese citizens from European countries to Larnaca and thence by the Lebanese Air Force aircraft to Beirut as part of the air bridge.

More on Larnaca Airlift
NC151423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The Information Ministry mission, which went to Larnaca this morning to examine the conditions of the Lebanese who are stranded in Cyprus and Greece because they cannot return to Beirut as a result of the shelling to which Beirut Airport was subjected 6 days ago, has reported that hundreds of Lebanese citizens are still waiting at Larnaca Airport and Limassol port for transportation to Lebanon.

The Information Ministry mission has also informed us that the first Lebanese Air Force helicopter, which went to Larnaca as part ofthe planned airlift, will take off from Larnaca Airport in 30 minutes carrying the first group of Lebanese. The helicopter will be in Beirut after 1 hour.

In our latest contact with the mission, the mission reported that the Lebanese charge d'affaires in Nicosia Iskandar 'Ammun went to Limassol port to supervise the departure of the Lebanese there by sea to Beirut port. Contacts have been made with Cyprus officials to facilitate the task of the Lebanese mission which has been sent by the government to help the Lebanese and ensure their travel from Larnaca to Beirut through the airlift.

Citizens Arrive From Larnaca
NC151916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Some 32 Lebanese citizens arrived in Lebanon this evening. They constitute the first group of Lebanese who are stranded in Cyprus. At 1800 today, two helicopters landed in the Defense Ministry square. These helicopters are the first of the airlift which the Lebanese Air Force has established between Larnaca and Beirut.

The operation of transporting the Lebanese citizens from Cyprus to Lebanon will resume tomorrow. Middle East Airlines planes will transport all the Lebanese who are stranded in Europe and group them in Larnaca as of 17 August preparatory to transporting them to Beirut via the airlift.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Saudi, Jordanian Letters
NC151930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] This afternoon, Saudi charge d'affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' arrived in Bikfayya and handed President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil a letter from the Saudi Government on Saudi Arabia's

position regarding the current developments and the manner in which Saudi Arabia can help Lebanon in its crisis.

Jordanian envoy 'Ali Ghandur also went to Bikfayya and gave President al-Jumayyil a letter from the Jordanian Government on the same subject and the role which Jordan can play to help Lebanon in the present circumstances.

Israel's Arens Holds Press Conference in Beirut

NC160948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Live dispatch by reporter Claude Abu Nadir]

[Text] A few minutes ago Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens held a press conference in Beirut during which he made the following statement:

I would like to declare frankly and irrefutably that the Israeli Government's policy provides for withdrawal from all Lebanon, and that the redeployment of our forces along the Al-'Awwali River is part of the total withdrawal. We pledged to leave Lebanon 8 to 12 weeks after the implementation of the 7 May agreement. We are still committed to this provided that the other provisions of this agreement are implemented. We have no intention at all of staying 1 day more than necessary in Lebanon. We earnestly desire to see a strong central government which would restore its authority in all Lebanon and maintain security on every inch of the 10,452 square km of Lebanese territory. Thus, all allegations about Israel's intention to partition or divide Lebanon are completely baseless. It is Syria which does everything to obstruct the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from this country. All our efforts must be united to achieve the withdrawal of all the Syrian and PLO forces to give Lebanon an opportunity to direct its capacities and resources toward the national rebuilding after all these years of ordeals and sufferings.

This is the end of the statement. We have learned that Arens will meet with some Lebanese personalities before returning to Israel. The Israeli defense minister affirmed that he has met with former Minister Marwan Hamadah but he declined to reveal anything about what was discussed. Professor Moshe Arens is now meeting with the commander of the Lebanese Forces, Fadi Afram.

This is all we have up till now. We will provide you with more details when we receive them.

Franjiyah Comments on Phalangists to TISHRIN

JN140938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0835 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 14 Aug (SANA) — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah has said that relations between the Phalangist Party and the Israeli enemy goes back to 1944 and that these relations brought the Phalangists to power. In an exclusive interview with *Tishrin* published today, Franjiyah said that the Phalangists do not rely on their own strength but on the Israeli enemy because they know that without Israeli support they cannot win even one seat in the municipal council of Bikfayya [Phalange Party stronghold]. This will be the Phalangists' fate after the Israeli withdrawal, he added.

Discussing their hiding behind the Lebanese Army, Franjiyah said that the Phalangist gang is aware that it cannot impose its will on the Lebanese people by its own force, so it fires the first shot and then takes cover behind the Lebanese Army, ignoring the fact that the task of this Army is to defend Lebanon and not to support one faction against another.

Franjiyah said: The day when the Lebanese Army carries out its tasks should not be far away despite the fact that the Phalangist gang has permitted itself the freedom to murder, plunder, and destroy because it adopted the plans of the arch-terrorist Menahem Begin.

On the series of explosions in the Lebanese nationalist areas, Franjiyah said: It has been established beyond doubt that Israel's agents are the ones who carried out these explosions.

On the aims of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, Franjiyah said: We oppose the Phalangist-Zionist agreement and the one-party rule. We want the Lebanese citizen to believe in his Arabism.

Franjiyah added: We believe in democratic dialogue but if the Phalangist gang wants to try military action we will confront it. This is what has happened in Ash-Shuf.

On relations with Syria, Franjiyah said: We and Syria are twin brothers. It is in Lebanon's interests rather than in Syria's interests to have relations with Syria.

As for the U.S. initiatives, Franjiyah said: To be hostile to the United States is dangerous but to be friendly with it is deadly. All those who wagered on the U.S. role have failed.

Salam Criticizes Phalangists, Government Organs

NC151230 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Within the framework of the consultations taking place among the various leaders, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam today met with ministers Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat and 'Adnan Muruwwah. They discussed developments.

Salam called upon the government officials to deal with what he termed as the Phalangist assault in the public and private sectors and its possible results, the least of which would be the resumption of discord among the various communities in Lebanon.

Salam attacked the practices by the government organs such as the deuxieme, official media, and the military general prosecution.

He pointed out that it is not only the Muslims who resent these practices but that many wise Maronites and members of the Christian communities, whom he contacted, also resent them.

Major Haddad Discusses U.S. Role in Lebanon
JN131130 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Speech by Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, delivered in English on 13 August 1983 — live or recorded]

[Text] My dear fiends, good day today. I don't want to be long. I want to say a few words only. You should know that our Lebanon is in danger. Lebanon and the Lebanese people are suffering. They dont know what is going to happen. They don't know nothing about the future. All what they know is that they have promises from all sides; especially from America, even from President Reagan. He has been assuring our president many times that Lebanon will not be in danger. There will be no partition. There will be no, no, no. And we see that every day more and more calamities are happening in Lebanon.

I would like to address the Americans, official Americans, and tell them that our president put all his cards in your hands for the purpose that you will save for him the country. Your Army in Lebanon is training the Lebanese Army, even giving them American uniform, even teaching them the English language. And not only this, you are offering a lot of military equipment and help for the Lebanese Army. And, looking by this, you can save Leabnon.

But you have to know that this Army is from the Lebanese people. If the Lebanese people is not unified; if the Lebanese people are not all of them agreeing to accept the Army, the Army will not be able to act as a national army. So all the help and the training and the money put or given to this Army will be useless. I think that our president thinks that you are (?able) to solve all the internal problems in Lebanon for him, and to tell him: Come and rule happily in Lebanon. Everything is o.k.

I would like to be frank with you. Nobody denies that in Lebanon there is internal problem, there is internal conflict, with reason or without reason it doesn't matter. What matters is that there is a real problem in Lebanon between the Lebanese themselves, between the Lebanese and the regime, between the Lebanese and the president. So you the Americans, are you ready to fight or to get involved in a civil war in Lebanon to wipe all opposition to the regime? If you are ready to do it, keep on. If not, I would like to say that we are very thankful for you, because you did show goodwill to help Lebanon. But Lebanon needs some other help. You see that the regime is paralyzed. it is not able to decide. And, you keep on giving us promises and promises. We are thankful for your goodwill and you did try your best. So I think that you will not [words indistinct]. You will not [words indistinct] to solve the internal problem in Lebanon. It is better for you to leave Lebanon for the Lebanese, leave the Lebanese to fight for themselves [words indistinct]. Maybe, the Lebanese, left alone, will be able to find a solution for their problem.

From the beginning, since the idea of [word indisticnt] in Lebanon begun, we the Lebanese were able to solve our problems, to take decisions, and to decide what is good for us and to the world. But for some reason or other, I dont know how you got involved in this, and everything was turned updown downup. And you see, Lebanon is almost lost. You are assuring the president that there will be no partition in Lebanon. I am with you there will be no partition in Lebanon, because there will be nothing left in Lebanon for partition. I am worried and concerned that all Lebanon will disappear.

You are trying to negotiate with Israel. And you know very well that the main problem and the main obstacle is the Syrian presence in Lebanon, not the Israeli presence. Israel doesn't have any claim in Lebanon. But Syria did have. Syria did never stop claiming that Lebanon is a part of Syria. In trying to find a solution with Israel [words indistinct].

You people were convinced that Lebanon did succeed to have a strong army. If this is so, let this Army go to Ash-Shuf. Why are you acting on behalf of the Lebanese to tell Israel not to withdraw from Ash-Shuf [sentence as heard]? If really there is a Lebanese Army, send this Army. Let Israel withdraw from Ash-Shuf and let this Army takeover and assure law and order in Ash-Shuf. I don't know, I was not happy when I heard that a whole company was taken prisoner by some militiamen, some Druze militiamen. I don't know about this Army if it is effective or not. I can't understand when a whole company surrenders like this, without any resistance. I don't know about the other units which still were not experimented in Beirut, if they are going to be effective or not [words indistinct]. Whatever will be, this Army should try itself.

Between you and me, I believe that it is better that this Army will try itself in Ash-Shuf and we should ask the IDF to pull out from Ash-Shuf as soon as possible. It is better. Because you know, even with Israeli presence and your presnece in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government is not able to open the airport. I can't understand. The civilian life is paralyzed in East and West Beirut and everywhere. The Lebanese people began to emigrate. By the way, I would like to ask you: Why your government, the American, did approve to give visa for 5 years to give permission for Lebanese to emigrate to the states for 5 years? I think it is a way to evacuate Lebanon from the Christians, mainly from the Christians. I don't know, I have to [word indistinct] about this problem. I am not confident for the future. So instead of giving them visa for 5 years, try to give them something to have more confidence in their country, in the future of their country. And, if you are not able to give this, please, I say please, leave us alone and let us solve our own problem.

On another subject, you heard yesterday the rumor that Major Haddad was killed, assassinated [word indistinct]. I am sure that all our enemies wish that I will be killed. All our enemies coming from the Arabic countries, are following this method of [word indistinct]. They believe that by killing one person, the problem will be solved. This is because they do not have arguments to convince the population to come to their side. The only way is to commit savage actions against the people who are not agreeing with thm. And now you have to know one thing; we use to count always on God and are still counting on God. We are doing what God is ordering us to do. We believe in death, and we believe in one God, it is Christ. That we will leave the area or the earth is the much more the decision of God than the decision of the criminals, whether they are in Damascus, or in Amman, or in Kuwait, or in Libya, or in any place in the Arabic countries.

And, you should know that what Maj Haddad did during 8 years was for the purpose to protect his people and defend his country. Maj Haddad did succeed [words indistinct]. Maj Haddad did succeed to draw the line, the only line, which is going to save Lebanon. So, even if our enemies will succeed to get rid of me, be sure many Haddads will appear to replace Maj Haddad and to continue the same method of action, the same line drawn by Maj Haddad. And we sure that the devil will never win against God. We are still counting on our Lord, who is able to defend us and to defeat all our enemies. Thank you very much.

Army Increases Beirut Security Measures

NC151306 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Within the framework of maintaining security in Greater Beirut, the Lebanese Army increased its security measures in all the main and second streets this morning. It deployed vehicular and foot patrols in cooperation with the multinational force units.

An explosion occurred at 1110 this morning near an Israeli roadblock in Bustan Ash-Shamsiyah in 'Adlun in the South. Israeli forces cordoned off the place and combed the nearby groves in search of armed men.

Army Command Denies Socialist Party Statement

NC151838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Communique issued by Army Command's Guidance and Information Directorate on 15 August]

[Text] Some newspapers have published a report attributed to Progressive Socialist Party sources to the effect that on 14 August 1983, the Army and Lebanese Forces men tried to advance toward Kafr Matta, but the attempt was halted, the attackers sustained several casualties, Admy men entered the area in civilian clothes, and Phalange Party men secured weapons for the Army men.

The Army Command denies the statement made by the Progressive Socialist Party. The command points out that the Army forces stationed in Kafr Matta area are there to maintain the security of all the inhabitants without discrimination and that the operations of supplying the Army forces and of having authorized personnel join these forces are carried out by the Army's special means without any assistance from anyone.

VOL Reports Soviet Experts Arrive in Syria

NC151540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] the Voice of Lebanon has received special reports to the effect that a large number of Soviet experts, indlucing high-ranking officers arrived in Syria during the past few days. The Soviet experts, according to the reports, have been positioned in the radar and missiles areas. The reports add that there are approximately 4,000 Soviet experts of various ranks in Syria residing in the villages and areas where the Soviet sophisticated weapons have been stationed. There are also other experts in Al-Biqa', though on a temporary basis due to security and political factors.

New Syrian Intelligence Head Appointed in Lebanon

NC131603 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Colonel Yazid Kan'an has been appointed as chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Lebanon following the discharge of Colonel Muhammad Ghanim from this post in view of his relationship with Abu Ahmad Isma'il, who is loyal to Yasir 'Arafat. Col Kan'an is a cousin of President Hafiz al-Asad and is chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Homs.

Reports say that the Syrian intelligence encircled the Syrian Air Force building in Damascus and detained 12 officers on charges of carrying out actions harming the state's security. The Voice of Lebanon has also received information that clashes occurred in the Dar'a area in Syria between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Syrian Special Forces. These clashes were preceded by similar clashes in Homs. The concerned Syrian organs shrouded these incidents with strict secrecy. Other reports say the Syrian Military Command is considering a military operation in the Wadi Khalid and Al-'Aridah areas in northern Lebanon following an increase in the Muslim Brotherhood's activity in the said areas and its inflitration into Syria, backed by the Fatah organization, which has rrecently started training elements opposed to the Syrian regime.

TISHRIN Criticizes U.S. Stand on Lebanon

JN160942 Dammscus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 16 Aug (SANA) — In today's commentary, *Tishrin says: Washington has played a big and basic role in* aborting the international efforts aimed at saving Lebanon, getting the invaders to withdraw from it, and restoring its security, stability, and sovereignty.

The paper points out that Washington, which agreed on the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of invasion from Lebanon, was the first to act and move away from the essence of the aforementioned resolutions.

Tishrin adds: Instead of assisting Lebanon in restoringits independence and sovereignty, Washington has moved on all levels to drag Lebanon to the contract of submission and to involve it in the whirlpool of fighting, violence, and destruction.

Tishrin says: President Amin al-Jumayyil, on whom the Arabs and the Lebanese pinned hopes to save Lebanon has abandoned his weapons and cards, fixed his eyes on the White House, and thrown himself into the lap of the U.S. envoys while Lebanon's remaining houses are burned and its sovereignty and independence are threatened.

The paper concludes: The fire flaring up in all Lebanon is a warning to the men of that regime and good tidings for the Lebanese people on the imminent triumph of their will to liberate their territory, restore independence and sovereignty, and establish national accord so as to safeguard freedom and build what has been destroyed by the criminal hands and the barbaric Zionist invasion.

Amman: Fairbanks Visit to Damascus Postponed

JN151326 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Informed sources in Damascus mentioned that Richard Fairbanks' scheduled visit to Damascus today had been postponed until Wednesday. The sources added that this is due to Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's illness.

Al-'Attar Terms McFarlane's Mission 'Conspiracy'

JN151416 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] In Damascus, Syrian Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar said that Syria has aborted the mission of the new U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane. According to the Syrian minister, this mission is a conspiracy. She added that her country has avoided falling into the U.S. trap.

Al-'Attar AL-BA'TH Article on McFarlane's Mission

PM151412 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 8 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by Syrian Culture Minister Dr Najah al-'Attar: "Those Who Gave 'Legality' to Israeli Occupation Cannot Take Legality Away From Us: Or Legality Stems From Sacrifices and Blood We Offered in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] The United States insists that McFarlane's mission should not fail, and McFarlane himself announced that he had not come to the area to explore things but to submit solutions leading to the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. McFarlane, of course, does not disclose the nature of these solutions but leaves it to those around him to leak reports about them. The aim is to show that the U.S. Administration is acting in accordance with a plan and that it has certain reassurances about this plan from quarters which it has consulted and from which it obtained acceptance in principle.

This may be the case as far as the Lebanese Government and Israel are concerned, but it is definitely not so with regard to Syria. Every attempt to face Syria with prearranged plans will fail because it sticks to its principled stand: It rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, will not withdraw before Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal, and rejects Israel's partial withdrawal on the pretext of redeployment because it rejects the principle of partial withdrawals and the disengagement of forces at which they are hinting because they fall within the context of partial withdrawal and means Israel's permanent occupation of southern Lebanon. Israel began implementing the permanent occupation of southern Lebanon while President al-Jumayyil was in Washington and forced the United States to endorse it, as President Reagan himself announced.

McFarlane's solutions, assuming that they exist, are therefore meant for Lebanon and Israel. As far as we are concerned, he comes to us with an empty bag because his solutions, which are based on the same U.S. policy, stop at our border and it is no use bringing them in, however embellished, polished, and cellophane-wrapped they were. This is because we do not care much about the solution, nor about who brings it, the bag it is put in, or the colored paper it is wrapped in.

All the publicity that preceded McFarlane about his courteous manners will be of no avail to him if this courtesy conceals the attitudes of his predecessor, if he believes that exerting pressures before and during his visit could be of any avail, imagines for one moment that we do not know who he is, for whom he stands, and on whose behalf he speaks, or deludes himself into thinking that we have for one single moment forgotten that his country is party to the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement, that it is the enemy of the Arabs, and that he comes to us in this capacity.

McFarlane said in Israel that the U.S. concern now is to get Syria out of Lebanon. On the same day, as an additional means of pressure, the U.S. Marines in the multinational force in Lebanon carried out maneuvers with tanks and live ammunition near

Beirut. We received this unfriendly signal and understood its meaning. But we would like to ask: What comes next? Does the U.S. envoy think that many pressures will succeed where few have failed? Have any of the imperialist and Zionist plans and the pressures they generated since President al-Asad assumed leadership in Syria succeeded in changing our attitude or making us budge from it? Does the discussion of implementing withdrawal plans begin in Damascus or in Tel Aviv?

Mr McFarlane would have done well to ask himself these questions before his visit. Had he done so and found the answers he would have spared us the trouble of discussion and dialogue because he will hear from us only logical answers, answers known in advance because Syria's stand is clear and its policy forms a whole, which it has made public. The signatories of the agreement are deluding themselves with the hope that Syria will withdraw before Israel withdraws completely and unconditionally and before the ill-starred agrement is abrogated.

Legitimacy of Syrian Presence

With regard to the legitimacy of our presence in Syria it was not President Amin al-Jumayyil's government that granted it to us, therefore he cannot withdraw it from us whenever he likes. The legitimacy of our presence in Lebanon — as a deterrent force andnot as an occupation force — was the result of a request by the legitimate government that then ruled all Lebanon, not just greater Beirut. It was at the request of the Arab League and was baptized by Syrian Arab blood. It flourished with the fall of our victims on Lebanese soil and has now been consolidated in the name of joint action against the common enemy by the Lebanese and Syrian peoples and the leaderships of both peoples, which are sincerely working to force the Israeli occupation forces to withdraw without acquiring gains. If the Lebanese regime was aware of its people's interest and worked accordingly, its legitimacy would have been consolidated because if it was serious about ousting Israel from Lebanon, our presence in Al-Biqa' would help it and would be an indispensable means of pressure in its hand. But if it collaborates with Israel, will not abrogate the agreement, and will allow Israel to occupy southern Lebanon in accordance with the agreement, then it will be betraying its people, will lose its mandate to rule on its behalf, and will lose its legitimacy under the oath it has taken.

We advise the Lebanese regime to reflect, to calculate, and to count to 100 before taking such a step, because its request will be rejected. The Security Council and the General Assembly will not help it. Before resorting to the United Nations for action against us it must demand and insist on the implementation of the resolutions condemning the Israeli invasion and calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territory so that force does not have the right to dictate terms in a manner blatantly violating the UN Charter.

Mistaken Gamble

In my view a mistake does not lie in the mistake itself but in continuing it. It is said that rectifying a mistake is a virtue. President al-Jumayyil's gamble on the United States is entirely wrong. This has been proved by time and events. If Lebanese Foreign Minister Eli Salim, whether at his own initiative or at the inspiration of the Phalangist party that brought him to office, furthers the gamble on the United States and declares before the Chamber of Deputies that "we are with the U.S. option and go along with the U.S. foreign policy plan," such a statement might satisfy Reagan and begin but it is not consistent with reality and will not convince the Lebanese people, Syria, the Arab countries, or the Soviet Union. It would only involve the Lebanese regime in butting its head against the wall blocking its path.

But sources of information assert that President al-Jumayyil is preparing alternatives if Mcfarlane fails in his mission. We have seen before how successful such alternatives were. Indeed, I can say that their success is impossible for the reasons I have mentioned. The request to withdraw the legitimacy [of the Syrian presence] and the complaint to the Security Council will put Syria and Lebanon in direct conflict, after which any idea of reaching understanding and conducting dialogue will become impossible.

There remains a very serious alternative on the horizon, an alternative about which there is much talk in the Lebanese Government circles and Phalangist and Lebanese forces circles. It is a military alternative to which I have referred in my previous articles, whose spearhead would be a Lebanese military push on the part of the Phalangist Party, to be followed by intervention by the Lebanese Army. I need not talk again about this suicidal course, for it would lead to a Lebanese civil war on the one hand and to a firm Syrian response on the other, the first results of which would be the collapse of this regime.

The Tripartite Alliance

In his current Middle East tour McFarlane is, therefore, backed by a strategic tripartite alliance in which the American plays the role of partner and leader. For this reason McFarlane stated in Beirut: We are entering the negotiations with firm resolve. If we do not succeed, it will not be because of our will. The U.S. Administration has not changed the strategy of its moves in the Middle East.

With this implicitly threatening statement McFarlane puts the blame for his failure on Syria in advance. Reagan followed with a threatening statement similar to the artillery shelling that precedes an onslaught. He said: "With the exception of Syria nobody in the area wants Soviet intervention in the Middle East. We hope that some of our friends will convince Syria that by this it is concluding a losing deal."

Our answer to all this and to the Lebanese Phalangist regime's indulgence in gambling on the United States, to Israel's consolidation of its permanent occupation of southern Lebanon, to the U.S. approval of all these actions, and to the U.S. dispatch of its envoy to us, accompanied by maneuvers and threats, is that Syria will not withdraw from Lebanon totally or partially as long as Israel is there. It will not accept partial withdrawal of any party and there will not be a disengagement of forces, which is a practical implementation of partial withdrawal. We adhere to our stand of rejecting the agreement and its supplements. We will not compromise on this and are ready to face all eventualities and to resist and abort all alternatives.

So let McFarlane spare his deceiving capitulationist solutions.

We have realized from the beginning of the Israeli invasion that the aim is to expel the Syrian forces from Al-Biqa' and push them away from the Damascus-Beirut international highway. This objective could not be achieved by war and will not be achieved by political means. Israel's withdrawal to the south was forced upon it by the heavy casualties it has been suffering. Now the United States wants to replace Israel in the mountains, and thus the two stategic allies will achieve expansion gradually. Eventually they will pounce on Syria and the Arab countries because with the fall of the Syrian bastion it will be possible for Israel to expand toward the oil-rich countries, especially Saudi Arabia.

But the Syrian bastion will not fall. It is impregnable with its own strength, the strength of the Arab countries that realize Israeli dangersfrom which Syria protects them, and the strength of the world forces of freedom and peace, foremost among which is the Soviet Union, the friend with whom we trust our deal of friendship is more profitable than Reagan imagines. The Lebanese regime should rely on all these forces, after relying on its internal unity, which can only be established on the basis of national political accord and for which the time has come to implement, rather than wagering on Habib, McFarlane, and their like.

Khaddam Receives PLO Delegation 16 August

JN160826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] In Damascus, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at 0930 today received the PLO Central Council delegation. The talks dealt with the Arab situation and the differences within the Fatah movement.

Partial Lebanese Ratification Said Unacceptable

TA140819 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 14 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] If the Government of Lebanon proposes to the president a ratification of only part of the agreement — at least the political section of it — Israel will announce that the entire agreement is worthless. This was noted by poltical circles in Jerusalem in reaction to Lebanese feelers regarding what would happen if the Lebanese president ratified only a section of the agreement.

Apparently the Lebanese decision about the ratification of the agreement or a postponement to a later date is expected in another month, after the political situation is clarified. The Lebanese are particularly trying to clarify whether the move of cancelling the agreement with Israel would open the way to a withdrawal of Syrian forces.

The fears of a cancellation of the agreement with Lebanon are what led to contacts held last week with Dani Sham'un, the son of former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un, who came on an official visit to Israel last week and met with the foreign minister and other personalities. Dani Sham'un regards himself as one of Amin al-Jumayyil's successors.

Cabinet Approves Defense Ministry Budget Cuts

TA151745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A short while ago, the Cabinet approved the compromise on the Defense Ministry budget cuts. This year 8.5 billion shekels will be cut, 3.25 billion will be cut about a 1/2 year later, and a further 3.25 billion about 1 and 1/2 years later. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that tomorrow the Cabinet will convene to discuss the economic measures the Finance Ministry is proposing to complement the budget cuts.

As a result of the Defense Ministry budget cuts, substantial amounts will be cut in the first stage from the IDF's construction budget, mainly in the Negev, in manpower and the conditions of service for regular army soldiers, including the number of vehicles at their disposal. Our correspondent reports that if 5,000 posts are cut in the defense establishment, upwards of 3 billion shekels will be saved. At the same time, however, it will be necessary to disperse about half of that amount as severance pay. There will be an immediate drop of about 10 percent in the IDF's local consumption.

Peres Criticizes Defense Cuts

TA152004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] How does the official opposition, the Labor Party, regard the latest developments in the economy and the budget cuts? Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres is now being hosted at a dinner given by the Israeli Bonds project at the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel, where our broadcasting van is also located. Our correspondent Menashe Raz spoke with MK Peres:

[Raz] Not a cut of 20 billion shekels. [sentence as heard] Has the government found the formula maneuvering between the need to rehabilitate the economy and the need not to damage security?

[Peres] In my opinion, no. The Cabinet has shirked its responsibility. Instead of cutting the state budget, they are making their work easier by cutting the defense budget. We are not partners to that debate, because, in my view, the problem is not the security budget, not even the welfare budget, and not even the education budget. This government is spending 100 billion shekels on Judaea and Samaria, on Lebanon, and on the attempt to buy the nation instead of building up the country. As long as they do not discuss the genuine issues — which are more political than economic — the government, in my opinion, has not come up with an economic solution nor a political answer.

[Raz] According to that logic, the solution is the evacuation of Lebanon and the evacuation of Judaea and Samaria.

[Peres] Not the evacuation of Judaea and Samaria, but ceasing to build villas, roads, and an infrastructure in Judaea and Samaria costing 25 billion shekels a year, and certainly the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon. After all, the IDF will be withdrawn. We are now investing about 30 billion shekels there, and for what? Because the government does not know how to decide. In addition to this, we are spending about 50 billion shekels to subsidize imports in order to please some citizens and we are ignoring the genuine economic problems of the country.

[Raz] Mr Peres, are you satisfied with the way decisions are made in the Cabinet, in its economic discussions?

[Peres] I would not say that I am satisfied. We have heard what occurred today. At the Cabinet session the finance minister resigned and afterward Minister David Levi tried to find a compromise. The 8.5 billion shekels cut from the defense budget is absolutely coincidental. It was done in the corridors without there having been a genuine, in-depth discussion about how Israeli power will be effected in the next 8-9 years. I must remind you that the Likud, every time we wanted to cut 100 million from the defense budget, used to propose a Knesset no-confidence motion. Should we damage security power with such ease, instead of discussing topical, political issues which would have eliminated the need to cut the defense budget?

[Raz] Perhaps the confusion among the public also stems from the fact that there is a feeling that the Alignment has no alternative program to rehabilitate the economy?

[Peres] The Alignment has a clear, specific alternative program. First of all, to remove the 100 billion shekels which would lower inflation. The Alignment asks: the State of Israel receives $10 million of aid from abroad every day. Where does the money go? No new factories have been established. The moshavim are crumbling. Industry is in distress. There is no immigration. There is no development. Tell me where the money is going.

[Raz] Mr Peres, thank you very much, and from the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel I return the broadcast to Jerusalem.

Minister Shamir Visits Romania for Talks

To Discuss Bloc Ties

TA151412 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 15 Aug 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] During Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Romania, Israel will try to examine ways to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, severed after the 6-day war. The main feature of the visit will be Shamir's meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mr Shamir will confer with the Romanian president in 2 days, at Ceausescu's summer residence in Neptune, along the Black Sea coast. In his meeting with President Ceausescu, the foreign minister will express Israel's readiness to improve its ties with the Soviet bloc countries.

The official invitation extended to Shamir, according to political circles in Jerusalem, expresses the type of special relations that prevail between Israel and Romania and manifests President Ceausescue's personal involvement in the Middle East political process. During the visit, the foreign minister will reject any Romanian initiative to convene a new Middle East conference with PLO and Soviet participation, if indeed the Romanian president broaches the issue. Bucharest political sources issued a report last night on Romania's intention to suggest such an initiative to the foreign minister when he visits.

Shamir will discuss with his Romanian hosts a wide spectrum of political and other matters pertaining to bilateral relations, including the ransom Jews desiring to immigrate to Israel are requested to pay. In the political talks, Israel will attempt to make use of the Romanian president's good offices to influence Syrian President al-Asad to withdraw his forces from Lebanon and return the Israeli prisoners held captive in Syria.

The foreign minister will transmit to the Romanian president a message from Prime Minister Menahem Begin with a renewed invitation to make a visit to Israel to repay Mr Begin's visit to Bucharest 6 years ago. During that visit, the Romanian president initiated the first moves that preceded President as-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

Shamir will meet in Bucharest with the leaders of the Jewish community there. As part of the official ceremonies, he will also lay a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Romanian capital.

Meets Romanian Foreign Minister

TA151749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Exerpt] In Bucharest, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's meeting with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei has ended. Minister Shamir arrived in Romania this morning and is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Here is a report from Bucharest by our special correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer] In diplomatic language, this is called a dialogue; an exchange of views. In reality, the two sides declaim [last word in English] their well-known positions, with neither one having anything in common. From papers prepared in advance, the foreign ministers of Israel and Romania lectured on the positions of their countries regarding the various international problems. Yitzhaq Shamir called on Romania to help with the renewal of diplomatic relations with Eastern Bloc countries, with the Soviet Union topping the list. Ever since the talks with Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations, Shamir said, there has been no development in relations with Moscow.

The Romanian foreign minister repeated his country's intention to convene an international conference with the participation of the superpowers and the PLO to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. As could have been expected, Shamir rejected the idea because, as he phrased it, the Soviet Union had not been wise enough to maintain close ties with all the countries of the area.

Asks Pressure On Syria

TA161000 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 16 Aug 83 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Bucharest by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir appealed to the Romanian foreign minister to use his influence over Syria to get them to take their forces out of Lebanon. Shamir said this yesterday at the first meeting he held in Bucharest with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Shamir's remarks were made in the context of a possible visit by President al-Asad to Romania, and they fit in with Israel's aim of taking advantage of its links with friendly European countries that also maintain close relations with Damascus, for them to put pressure on Syria on the issue of Lebanon.

More on Shamir Visit

For Romanian coverage of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's current visit to Romania, including his official talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, see the Romania section of the East Europe DAILY REPORT for 16 Augustand subsequent issues.

Joint Economic Committee With Romania To Convene

TA160550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The joint Israeli-Romanian committee will convene at the end of the month in Bucharest, and the minister of industry and trade will go there at the head of an economic delegation.

This was decided upon last night at talks held by Foreign Minister Shamir with his Romanian counterpart.

Our political correspondent notes that Minister Pat's visit was cancelled last year, and the joint committee was not convened as an expression of protest by Romania against the invasion of Lebanon. Israeli sources say that the convening of the committee is a sign of better relations.

Renewed Ties With Liberia, Africa Discussed
TA151433 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 15 Aug 83 pp 1, 15

[Report from West Africa by Tamar Golan]

[Text] "It would be safe to expect visits and exchanges of delegations between Israel and Liberia in the next few weeks," the Israeli envoy to the Ivory Coast, Avital Ben'ad, told me yesterday. He had participated in the negotiations with the Liberian leaders that preceded the resumption of ties with Israel. Mr Ben'ad was in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, last Monday. That was on the occasion of the last in a series of frequent visits he made to that country.

Mr Ben'ad told *Ma'ariv*: "No doubt Al-Qadhdhafi's moves in Chad and Upper Volta played a role in accelerating and bolstering Liberian President Samuel Doe's decision to resume diplomatic ties with us. Last week the president frequently made sharp public statements against the Libyan strongman's subversive activities."

Apparently, last year a number of meetings were held with the Liberian president, but over the last 2 months it was the Liberians who accelerated the process establishing closer ties. A few days ago a high-level delegation visited Israel, including two ministers and a top military figure. They worked out the final conditions for the resumption of relations and various possibilities for technical, professional, and military aid were discussed.

However, Jerusalem is accustomed to promises by African leaders, who pledge their intention to resume ties with Israel but back down at the very last minute. Therefore, Foreign Ministry officials refrained from entertaining great expectations. Last week, however, when Mr Ben'ad was in Monrovia, he met five times with President Samuel Doe and held a dozen or so additional meetings with Minister of State for Presidential Affairs John Rancy.

West African diplomatic sources have told *Ma'ariv* that in light of the developments in Chad and Upper Volta, leaders of many African countries are wary of touching the money Al-Qadhdhafi is offering them. They are likewise aware of the fact that the Libyan leaders' representatives "buy" political personalities in various countries and encourage them to engage in subversive activity. This, together with the disappointment at the indecisiveness shown by France, Britain, and the United States in preventing the Libyan expansionism, has directed various leaders Israel's way.

Mr Ben'ad said that at this stage he cannot divulge the details of the upcoming cooperation with Liberia, but added that clearly the two governments plan to take quick action and invest efforts in developing their bilateral ties. One can similarly expect that an Israeli ambassador will soon be appointed to Monrovia, since he is already expected in the Liberian capital. Mr Ben'ad stayed at the ("Dicous") hotel in Monrovia, built 25 years ago by Israeli mogul Moshe Meyer, and conducted his talks with Samuel Doe in the presidential palace, which was also designed by the same Israeli magnate.

There were no official reactions in Africa yesterday to Liberia's announcement on the resumption of ties. One must remember that Sunday is the sabbath there, and only today will it be possible to learn whether Liberia's move will result in positive reactions from countries on the African Continent. It is expected that at least two countries there will follow the footsteps of Zaire and Liberia by the end of 1983.

Spaniards Exempted From Need For Visas
TA150744 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 15 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg has accepted the Tourism Ministry's recommendation to exempt Spanish citizens from the need to obtain visas. This came on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Israel-Spain air route. An announcement to this effect was transmitted by the Government Press Office.

The tourist visas will be granted at Israeli entry ports. For the time being, this arrangment will be in effect for 6 months.

Dani Sham'un To Resume Political Activity
TA101221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] One of the Lebanese Christian leaders, Dani Sham'un, who is the son of former President Camille Sham'un, announced in Jerusalem today that he is returning to political activity at the end of 5 years of voluntary exile in Europe. Sham'un said this at the end of a 1-hour talk with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in his Jerusalem offfice.

Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Aharon Barne'a, reports that Sham'un will also meet with the defense minister and other Cabinet members. He came to Israel at the invitation of the government. Our correspondent reports that the main goal of his visit is to discuss arrangements in the Ash-Shuf area before the IDF redeployment. In reply to a question by our correspondent, Dani Sham'un said he wanted to be president of Lebanon. He also said he believed that current Israeli-Lebanese relations would, in the future, lead to full peace.

Brazzaville Summit Not Held; Meetings Reported

OAU Members Reach 'Understanding'

LD160847 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpt] There was no minisummit in Brazzaville, but nonetheless, consultations were held in the past 2 days among the 10 heads of state present at the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution. The OAU chairman, Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam, and his counterparts from central Africa reached an understanding overnight to ask the countries neighboring Chad not to interfere in its internal affairs. In a joint statement the heads of state instructed the OAU chairman to make contacts with all the parties concerned to obtain a cease-fire and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad.

It should be noted that Zaire, although taking part in the talks, did not want to take a stand. Zaire has a military presence in Chad.

French, Libyan Envoys Meet

LD152231 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] It is now known that no African minisummit on Chad took place in Brazzaville, Charles Lesco, our special correspondent, there tells us why.

[Begin Lesco recording] In fact what had to happen, happened. The delegations present noted fairly quickly that a relatively fundamental disagreement separated the two main groups. On the one hand, there are the states that think there is foreign interference in Chad and want to condemn it by calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops without naming them. This to be followed by national reconciliation in Chad. This position is that of the Congo in particular. On the other hand, there are the states that want to affirm loud and clear that there is in fact Libyan interference, that this must not only be condemned but also countered by any means while supporting the Ndjamena government. This is the position of Zaire in particular.

Thus after many consultations among the heads of state present and after the dinner yesterday evening, the delegations believe that the chances of a formal meeting on Chad are almost nil. This evening's ministerial meeting was to try again to find a possible compromise formula, but of the (?people invited), with whom we were able to talk, were very sceptical.

There was another event yesterday afternoon at the Congolese celebrations. Mr Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, met the Libyan representative, Dr 'Abd As-Salam at-Turayki for more than 2 hours. Neither of them wanted to comment on this meeting, but according to certain indiscreet sources the exchange of views was apparently marked by great frankness. In diplomatic terms this means that the tone of the talks was fairly lively. [end recording]

Libyan Envoy Statement

LD152257 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] In Brazzaville the Libyan diplomat, Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Libyan representative to the United Nations, met Christian Nucci [minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation] for more than 2 hours today. Without showing any optimism over the adoption of a decision regarding Chad in the Congolese capital, At-Turayki all the same showed he was sure that the conflict would be settled by negotiations. He said in an interview with Charles Lesco that Libya is ready to help in these negotiations.

[Begin At-Turayki recording] I have contacted many African heads of state here and heads of delegations, and I note that, first, these countries think that the Chad affair must remain an African problem. The Chadian problem must not be internationalized. (?They think that) as for negotiations among the Chadian factions, (?the problems can be solved). Almost everyone is sure that no Chadian faction can govern Chad alone, even if it has the military means, it cannot impose a solution. The solution to the Chad problem must be a political solution. We think there must be a national reconciliation in Chad in which all Chadian factions must take part with the aid of the OAU. And, we are ready to do everything to help the OAU to play its part and to help our Chadian brothers to sit down together, to discuss their problems. We would be happy to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem as soon as possible. [end recording]

Angolan President Denounces RSA in Brazzaville

MB151649 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has been in Brazzaville since yesterday to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution. After protocol formalities due a head of state, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed a message to all news media correspondents present in Brazzaville to cover the happenings of this historic event. We are now going to rebroadcast an excerpt of that message.

In his message the Angolan head of state, having expressed his gratitude for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to him by Brazzaville residents representing the fraternal people of the People's Republic of the Congo, told those present about the situation prevailing in the People's Republic of Angola, which is constantly being violated and attacked by the South African racists.

[Begin Dos Santos recording in French superimposed with Portuguese translation] You know that the Angolan people are still facing a very difficult phase in their struggle to eliminate the legacies of colonialism and to transform the society inherited from colonialism, therefore, capitalist society, into a socialist society. We are attacked by racist South Africa, which arms, trains, and organizes traitorous elements of the Angolan people.

I take this opportunity to vehemently denounce yet another act of aggression perpetrated just today starting at 0645 by units of the South African Air Force against Cangamba.

You know that fierce fighting has been going on since 2 August in that region and in the course of fighting our forces counterattacked the armed gangsters organized by the South Africans, including mercenaries of several nationalities. As a result, we have repulsed the attackers. We retook Cangamba village. Today eight South African aircraft, Canberras and Impalas, carried out attacks with napalm bombs, which completely destroyed this important village in the eastern region of our country. We denounce this barbaric South African aggression against the Angolan people and once again call for solidarity and support from all African states and peace- and freedom-loving peoples. [end recording]

This is an extract of the message Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed to all Congolese people on the festivities of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution.

According to our special correspondents, the program of the celebrations include a message carried over radio and television by chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, which he was supposed to have made last night. A big military parade and a sports program will be held this morning at the Revolution Stadium in Brazzaville.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is accompanied by Comrades Pascoal Luvualu, member of the party Political Bureau; Afonso van Dunen, Central Committee secretary for foreign affairs; and the information secretary of the presidency of the republic, (Aldimiro Vaz da Conceicao).

ALGERIA

'Authorized Source' Reacts to Chadian Statement

LD122037 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] The news agencies yesterday carried a statement issued by Ndjamena's authorities. The least that can be said about it is that it constitutes a complete falsification of Algeria's known stand on the Chadian problem. Replying to this news item, an authorized Algerian source in a statement to APS recalled the stance the Algerian Government expressed in the statement released last Sunday concerning developments in Chad. The statement stressed that the Chadian crisis concerns the Chadians alone, and that its settlement must depend on national conciliation among all Chadian parties.

The Algerian Government added that the tragedy being lived by the Chadian people demands that all countries concerned about the future of the Chadian nation and the higher interests of the African Continent work to realize two goals: On the one hand, to contain the conflict within its own borders and to refrain from all interference no matter what; and on the other hand, to work to facilitate the efforts exerted by the OAU to find a solution to this painful conflict within the framework and conditions specified by the OAU 19th summit bureau on 16 June 1983.

Therefore, once again we wonder about the implicit aims sought by Ndjamena's authorities. The least that can be said is that they are strange. Does not the matter in fact concern a maneuver to hide the true nature of Chad's problem or justify the open and multiform foreign intervention and obstruction of the OAU's efforts to find a solution within a pure African framework based on national accord aiming all conflicting parties without outside interference?

Is there any further need, in the face of all this, to point out the firmness of the Algerian principles, based on respect for the national independence of states, non-interference in others' affairs, the peaceful settlment of conflicts, and collective cooperation to achieving peace and stability in Africa and uphold the supreme interest of the continent.

ASH-SHA'B Comments on Chad Conflict

LD131925 Algiers APS in Arabic 1520 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Algiers, 13 Aug (APS) — Under the caption "So That the Biased May Understand" the Algerian newspaper *Ash-Sha'b* today affirms Algeria's unwavering attitude toward the conflict in Chad.

Writing editorially, the paper says: Every now and then a certain party to the Chadian conflict issues a statement that casts doubt on Algeria's clear attitude toward the conflict in Chad, which has been raging for more than 23 years with the help of foreign powers which helped to weave its bloody threads and to prolong it in such a devastating manner.

On this occasion let us restate matters in a simple way in the hope that some of the biased will come to understand the facts about the Algerian position toward the conflict that grieves the heart of the black continent and bleeds the blood of the fraternal Chadian people.

Algeria's position is fully identical to that of the OAU and is completely committed to the African work for solving African problems in general and the Chadian problem in particular.

This position was affirmed by the president of the republic last Sunday in his message to the current OAU chairman and also by the Algerian Government's statement of the same date.

The Algerian position can be briefly stated in three points:

1. The Chadian conflict is a conflict between brothers who were allies only yesterday, and consequently it should be settled through a national reconciliation among all the parties concerned.

2. The conflict should be contained to its internal framework through the halting of all interventions from whatever source.

3. The efforts exerted by the OAU must be facilitated so that it can reach a settlement compatible with the conditions laid down by the 19th OAU summit conference bureau on 16 July in Addis Ababa.

The paper asks whether these points need any further clarification. It also asks the reason for casting doubt on the Algerian position.

It also asks what right the supporters of the internationalization of the conflict and those advocating a military solution aided by imperialist forces have to expect Algeria to depart from the OAU resolutions or to bless the de facto policy in Ndjamena.

The paper affirms that strict adherence to the OAU resolutions will help us to define the nature of the Chadian conflict as follows:

It is conflict between the head of a provisional national unity government, which represents the African solution based on national reconciliation, and the defense minister of that same government.

And if we were to raise the question of legitimacy, then the side now in power in Ndjamena would be farther from legitimacy than any of the other parties.

Let this party know that Africa's silence about the fait accompli created by winning a military round last year constitutes some sort of collusion. Is not such a collusion enough?

Concluding, the paper writes: Algeria's conviction, which is based on a free African conviction, provides for abstention from any military solution because the problem is basically political and can be solved by none other than peaceful means. It also stands for abstention from the internationalization of the conflict whose price will be paid by the African peoples and primarily by the Chadian people and the African countries led by the OAU.

LIBYA

Jallud Receives Delegation of Fatah Dissidents

LD152023 Tripoli JANA in English 1936 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Nemes in parentheses spelled as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqada 7, August 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd 'as-Salam Jallud this afternoon received a delegation from the new revolutionary movement within Fatah which included Abu Salih [Nimr Salim], member of the Command Committee, Qadri, member of the Command Committee, Colonel (Abu Majdi), member of the Revolutionary Council, Lt Colonel ('Abu Jabir), member of the Military Council, Mahmud Labadi, official in charge of foreign media in the movement, (Abdullah Hassan), deputy secretary general of the Palestinian Teachers Union and (Sakher Darwish), official responsible for organisations in south Lebanon.

Nimr Salih Press Conference

LD151648 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqada 7, August 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] member of the Command Committee of Fatah revolutionary movement, held a press conference in Tripoli yesterday in which he talked about the uprising in Fatah and other matters concerning the current Arab situation. He said that the uprising within Fatah came to protect the continuity of the Palestinian armed resistance and that, "our visit to the Jamahiriyah falls within our effort to review jointly with our Libyan brother the situation and the means needed to ensure the continuity of the armed struggle against the imperialist designs on the Arab nation".

"The courageous Libyan stands and the steadfastness of Syria enables us in Fatah revolutionary movement to carry out our duties effectively".

Abu Salih added in his press conference that the uprising in Fatah is receiving the full backing of the different Palestinian factions and the Palestinian people as well as the progressive Arab countries. "This was the source of our strength at both Arab and international level".

He went on to say that this revolutionary movement had given rise to the fighting spirit of the fighters and strengthened their confidence after they had been led by 'Arafat towards a capitulatory American settlement.

"This revolutionary movement guarantees the safety of the Palestinian revolution and ensures its unity during the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights".

He added that Fatah revolutionary movement would continue to resist the Zionist occupation and expose the US objectives in the area which contradict the Palestinian people's aspiration to establish their independent state. He also expressed his satisfactions towards the Soviet support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

On 'Arafat's mistakes Abu Salih pointed out that he had responded to the reactionary scheme which he believed the Americans capable of offering the Palestinians something. He said: 'Arafat had then ordered the Palestinian forces to withdraw from Lebanon, disarm and pursue a political option. This was a great mistake and detrimental to the Palestinian people as 'Arafat had forgotten that Arab diplomacy had been incapable of even obtaining water for our Palestinian people.

Furthermore, 'Arafat has maintained silence regarding all those who have become wealthy and for whom the Palestinians have had to pay the price. There are princes within the Palestinian revolution who enjoy 'Arafat's backing, money and protection. Those mistakes have turned 'Arafat into a reactionary promoting the interests of Arab reaction and US imperialism."

Abu Salih concluded "we are stronger now and the enemy objectives will not be fulfilled... Look at the Jamahiriyah which has repeatedly defeated America and Syria which has been steadfast in confronting the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialist plots." He also hinted at the backing of the Jamahiriyah, Syria, Democratic Yemen and progressive Arab countries for the new revolutionary movement within Fatah,

In answer to a question on the purpose of the new movement within Fatah, Abu Salih replied: "This is a question which must be put to 'Arafat and all those who have adopted the wrong political direction. They are a minority whose allegience is to Jordan rather than to the Palestinian people."

He added in response to a question on the relations between Fatah's new revolutionary movement and Iran: "We met with the Iranian foreign minister while visiting the Yemen Democratic Republic two days ago in order to consolidate the joint struggle between the Palestinian revolutionary movement and the Iranian revolution."

The press conference was attended by correspondents from radio and tv: ABC, NBC, Canada's CTC, BBC radio, UPA, Germany's Channel 1 TV, the Lebanese magazine *"As Shira"* and the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY.

Al-Qadhdhafi, YAR Leaders Discuss Yemen Unity

LD160030 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, tonight had a telephone conversation with the brother leader of the revolution on the occasion of the meeting of the Supreme Council of the two Yemens which includes the two presidents, 'Ali Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, during which they discussed the issues connected with the unification of the two Yemens and the joint unionist Arab action.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has briefed the brother leader on the work of the Council and the steps reached towards unity. He assured the brother leader that the two Yemens stand by the Libyan Arab people against the imperialist onslaught on their northern and southern borders.

The meetings of the Yemeni Supreme Council opened this afternoon in San'a.

Libya-Mauritania Joint Committee Meets

LD151856 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqada 7, August 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Joint Libyan Arab - Mauritanian Committee started its meetings here this morning. Those taking part included Dr. 'Abd al-Hafiz az-Zulaytini, secretary general of people's Committee for Education, Mohamed el Moctar Ould Zamel, Mauritanian minister of information and communications, and a number of specialists in the Jamahiriyah and Mauritanian ministries.

Dr. az-Zulaytini delivered a speech at the beginning of the meeting in which he praised the current cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Mauritania. He stressed that the cooperation will increase to cover various sectors especially after the revolution leader's visit to Mauritania.

Mr. el Moctar Ould Zamel delivered a speech too, in praise of the existing brotherly relations between the people of the two countries.

The meeting discussed the progress made by the joint committee and further aspects of cooperation which can be prompted in the service of the two respective people.

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Report From Vice President

JN131630 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a comprehensive report from the first vice president General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, who returned to the homeland yesterday, on the results of his visit to the United States and Britain.

After the meeting, the first vice president explained that during his visit to the United States, he held talks with a number of U.S. officials, including U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and a number of officials at the State Department and the Congress. He added that during his talks, the U.S. officials affirmed that the United States would support Sudan militarily and economically, and expressed their hope that Sudan would overcome its difficult economic circumstances.

In his report on his visit to the United States and Britain, the first vice president also pointed out that many U.S. companies and establishments had expressed their desire to work in Sudan. He also said that he held talks with U.S. officials on the situation in Chad and the Horn of Africa. He said the Americans are looking forward to President Numayri's forthcoming visit to the United States in November.

The first vice president also stated in his report that, during his visit to Britain, he met with a number of government and opposition officials, who asserted their support for and appreciation of Sudan's role in the Arab, African, and international arenas.

It is noteworthy that the first vice president had begun his visit to the United States on 16 July, and then he flew to Britain last Sunday.

Numayri Receives Egyptian President's Message

JN131536 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received a written message from his brother Egyptian President Husni Mubarak when he received Egyptian Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif in Khartoum today.

The Egyptian ambassador said that the message is a link in a chain of continuous consultations and contacts between the two presidents within the framework of their coordination and consultation on the African and Arab developments in the region. He added that the message is also a part of their continuous exchange of opinion on bilateral relations within the context of integration between the two fraternal countries.

Numayri Receives Message From Chedli Klibi

JN131825 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, pertaining to the situation in the Arab arena and to the Arab League's eagerness to carry out its duties toward all the issues concerning the Arab situation. This came during his excellency's reception this morning of the Arab League delegation, which includes As'ad al-As'ad, assistant Arab League secretary general; and As'ad al-Muqaddam, information adviser to the Arab League secretary general, who arrived in the country last Thursday.

During the meeting, President Numayri said that he is aware of the circumstances that motivated the Arab League to assume its pan-Arab responsibilities toward the sensitive issues of the Arab nation which develops tangibly day after day. He also expressed his belief that silence over these issues will not serve the interests of the Arab nation, and that the situation should be actively pursued for the resolution of the problems.

In press statements after the meeting, As'ad al-As'ad said that he had conveyed to President Numayri the greetings of the Arab League secretary general, discussed with his excellency the various Arab issues, and listened to the president's instructions in this respect. He also added: We sensed in President Numayri a great Arab citizen, and we explained to his excellency the ambiguity that took place in some statements recently published by some media.

On the other hand, As'ad al-As'ad said that he held consultations with Foreign Ministry officials on Arab issues in general. The delegation is due to leave Khartoum tomorrow for Tunis.

Numayri Delivers Army Day Address 13 August
JN141157 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Aug (SUNA) — Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, defense minister, and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has asserted that the Sudanese Armed Forces have continued to be the defenders of national independence and freedom and have not hesitated to confront all attempts to undermine this independence and freedom. The Armed Forces, he added, came to the aid of the people and carried out the May revolution.

Addressing citizens last night on the anniversary of the People's Armed Forces which also coincides with the anniversary of the appointment of the first Sudanese officer as army commander, the president said that 14 August 1954 is a significant date, because it was a day that tested the Sudanese people's ability to assume responsibility, run their own affairs, and follow the path of freedom. The placing of the army command in the hands of Sudanese was the beginning of the road to independence.

President Numayri hailed the great pioneers who led the struggle against the imperialist despite the restrictions imposed on the army at that time.

President Numayri affirmed that the People's Armed Forces today are stronger and more determined to challenge those who carry the banner of hostility against this homeland and who try to undermine the revolution and national unity but failed. The Armed Forces, he said, are ready to sacrifice until martyrdom.

Concluding, President Numayri hailed the men of the People's Armed Forces everywhere. He also hailed the martyrs. The president hailed the national alliance forces which back the regular forces in the struggle.

SUNA on Libyan Plans Against Chad, Africa
JN141840 Khartoum SUNA English 1730 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, August, 14 (SUNA) — Libyan plans to destablize the security in the African Continent were revealed during the Chadian war.

Forced labour camps host citizens of African countries looking for work in Libya. Under torture, terrorism, and sometimes assassination these citizens are forced to be trained and take part in Libyan subversive actions in the continent.

SUNA interviewed in Ndjamena 4 from the 116 Sudanese prisoners of war captured last week in Oum Chalouba.

One POW said he was seized in (Oum Ouwaynt) with some other 47 Sudanese civilans. He said they were beaten and given military uniforms and flown to Al-Kafra and then Oum Chalouba where they were captured by government forces.

The Sudanese POW said five of his colleagues were beaten to death by Al-Qadhdhafi's men.

Sudanese POW's interviewed by SUNA correspondent in Ndjamena said they were all forced to take part in this dirty war they do not believe in.

They said Al-Qadhdhafi's men seized expatriates looking for work in Libya and tortured them and then took them to camps prior to sending them to the battle front.

They added that a number of Suanese expatriates who refused to go to the camps were killed.

SUNA on BBC, NBC Interview With Official on Chad
JN141812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman has pointed out that Sudan assists President Hissein Habre in support of the legitimacy and that President Habre is defending himself against the USSR- backed Libyan aggression.

In a press interview today with NBC and BBC correspondents, 'Uthman said that Sudan is directly concerned about what is happening to Chad. He said that he carries a message to Chadian President Hissein Habre from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

Concluding, 'Uthman said: We appeal to all the peace-loving states in general and the African states in particular to extend aid to the legitimate government in Chad to enable it to confront the foreign interference in Chad.

UN Delegate on Libyan Aggression on Chad
JN121606 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] New York, 12 Aug (SUNA) — 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abdallah al-Faqi, Sudan's permanent delegate at the United Nations, has said that Sudan is following with great concern the development of events in Chad as a result of the Libyan aggression on and continued bombing of the northern Chadian city, Faya-Largeau.

During the discussion of the situation in Chad yesterday at the UN Security Council session, 'Abdallah said that the current acts of the Libyan regime and the continuous aggression on Chadian territories, cities, and villages are an attempt to shake the legitimate government in Chad. He added that these acts blatantly violate the UN Charter.

'Abdallah said that like other neighboring countries, Sudan has interests and is concerned about Libyan activities and threats against Chad's territorial integrity, security, and sovereignty.

'Abdallah added that Sudan considers these threats an open violation of the third article of the OAU Charter which provides for respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of all African countries. It also provides for solving disputes among the OAU members peacefully. 'Abdallah said that any OAU member who does not respect this article shall not be a member of this organization which all African countries want to survive.

'Abdallah also said: Sudan is not surprised by the Libyan acts and nature. We know well what they want. He added that Libya, which is a member of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic League, does not believe in the Chadian Government's legality and says it does not represent the Chadian people. He said this is the best example to prove the aggression against Chad.

'Abdallah reiterated that all countries are seeing and hearing Libya's aggression on Chad, interference in Chadian internal affairs, and attempts to dominate Chad. These matters cannot be denied and are obvious to all countries.

Sudan's UN delegate added that Sudan denounces and condemns any foreign interference in the internal affairs of any state in the world, regardless of the reason. Based on this principle, 'Abdallah said, we denounce and condemn Libyan interference in Chad's internal affairs.

'Abdallah also said that Sudan appeals to Libya to suspend its support for the mercenaries and stop air bombing and attacks against Chadian territories. Only this can restore security to Chad, he said.

Concluding his speech before the UN Security Council yesterday, 'Abdallah said that a final solution must be found to end the crisis and the cause of instability in Africa, adding that Sudan requests all countries in the region to extend aid to the legitimate Chadian Government so as to halt the intensified annihilation campaign. 'Abdallah pointed out that Sudan will exert its utmost effort to this effect.

On the other hand, Korom-Ahmed, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, explained his country's problem before the UN Security Council yesterday and said that the Council had listened to Chad's complaint against the Libyan aggression on 3 August 1983. He added that the Libyan aggression has intensified during the past few days, taking the form of annihilation and indiscriminate shelling of places in northern and eastern Chad.

People's Assembly Committee Supports Numayri

JN121215 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Aug (SUNA) — The Foreign Policy Committee of the People's Assembly has declared its support for President Numayri's initiative on convening an emergency Arab summit to discuss the complicated situation in the Arab arena.

The committee asserted that President Numayri's initiative stems from a pan-Arab responsibility and from the Arab nation's genuine heritage. The committee pointed out that the large-scale Arab move by President Numayri, which aims at saving Lebanon from the dangers of partition, and the PLO from the attempts to destroy it, is a comprehensive Arab move to achieve an Arab solidarity that will pave the way for a comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East problem.

The committee denounced the attempts of some Arab regimes to create sedition and division within the PLO ranks.

In its meeting here yesterday, the committee reviewed the Arab move led by President Numayri and issued a statement asserting its support for this move which aims at confronting the danger threatening the Arab nation. The statement says: The current Arab political circumstances are extremely delicate and grave because the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories since 1967, and the attempts to consecrate this occupation, aims at the complete and final annexation of these territories to Israel. The Israeli occupation of parts of Lebanon is developing into the imminent partitioning of this dear country.

The statement of the People's Assembly Foreign Policy Committee notes that the intransigence of some Arab regimes plays a major role in the consecration of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The Syrian military presence, which is supported by the Libyan regime and which lost its legitimacy when the legitimate government in Lebanon and the resolution adopted by the Fes summit conference called for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from this fraternal Arab country, serves Israel's ambitions and emphasizes the intentions of partition. This confirms our belief that the Syrian, Libyan, and Israeli interests in Lebanon are the same as they were regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In its statement, the committee notes the attempts of the Syrian and Libyan regimes to create sedition and division within the PLO and to weaken it, waste its efforts and capabilities, and then liquidate it in accordance with Israel's objectives.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Reported Ill With Respiratory Ailment

LD151723 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Professor (Amor Chedli) and Professor (Ammar Zaibi) have signed a communique saying that, following a cold, the president of the republic has been affected by an inflammation of the respiratory system. This obliges the head of state to stay in bed for the necessary treatment.

Al-Qadhdhafi 16 August Visit Announced

LD151730 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released the following communique:

At the invitation of the supreme combatant, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the September Revolution in the SPLAJ, will pay an official visit to the Tunisian Republic from 16 to 18 August 1983.

The visit comes within the framework of strengthening the fraternal relations between the two countries, and the construction of the Arab Maghreb as a first step toward comprehensive Arab unity, and the consolidation of joint Arab action in confronting various challenges.

Mzali Welcomes Al-Qadhdhafi

LD161015 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived at Al-Munastir Airport at 1005 this morning on an official visit to Tunisia at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba.

He was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, a number of members of the government and the Political Bureau, and Mohamed Jenifane and Jum'ah al-Fazzani, the two countries' ambassadors to each other.

DJIBOUTI

Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives for Meetings

EA121959 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] The Sudanese foreign minister arrived at Amboli International Airport in Djibouti this morning to attend the second bilateral meeting opening in Djibouti tomorrow, which will discuss bilateral matters and the strengthening of cooperation and relations between the Republic of Djibouti and Sudan. Sudanese senior officials arrived in Djibouti to prepare for this bilateral meeting on 10 August.

The meeting of the Djibouti-Sudan joint committee is held annually to review the achievements of the previous year. The first meeting was held in Khartoum in 1982. Included on the agenda of the current meeting are: strengthening bilateral economic cooperation, technical aid, and workers' education.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

EA141623 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Mr Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, is continuing his official visit to the Republic of Djibouti. The Sudanese minister held talks this morning with his Djibouti counterpart, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, who received him at his office here in Djibouti.

The talks between the Djibouti and Sudanese foreign ministers were attended by Mr Hamid Muhammad at-Tayyib, the Sudanese director of African affairs in the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks between the two ministers focused on strengthening diplomatic relations between the two sister states and other issues of mutual interest. The second session of the Djibouti-Sudan ministerial level talks opened at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conference hall at 1100 today.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah addressed the participants, saying: I am greatly honored to warmly welcome you to the Republic of Djibouti and wish you a happy stay here. This shows the brotherly relations the people of Djibouti have for the fraternal people of Sudan. It is known by all that this meeting, which I have the honor to chair today, is the outcome of the agreements reached between the presidents of our two countries in April 1981. This long trip you have made to the Republic of Djibouti in order to attend this session signifies Sudan's willingness to help Djibouti.

Our meeting today signifies how much the Sudanese Government values the promotion of relations between the two countries, even though because of economic difficulties the Sudanese Government has been forced to close its embassy in Djibouti, the capital of the Republic of Djibouti. We met in Khartoum at the first session of the Sudan-Djibouti cooperation committee at which we discussed and agreed upon specific proposals for practical cooperation. The Sudanese Government and the Republic of Djibouti cooperate in many fields in upholding the integrity of the Arab world and Africa, the Sudanese minister of foreign affairs said.

Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak was received later in the day by Prime Minister of the Republic of Djibouti Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou, who is also the acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, [as heard] when he paid him a courtesy call. The delegation accompanying the Sudanese foreign minister includes the director of African affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and four other senior officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Commerce, and Finance.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Calls for Peace in Horn

EA131718 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], who is also the SDR defense minister, challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar this morning received in his office the chairman of the International Red Cross [IRC], Mr Alexandre Hay, who is currently visiting the SDR. Challe Samantar and Mr Hay discussed the relief activities of the IRC internationally and in Somalia in particular, and Challe Samantar assured Mr Hay that Somalia is ready to support their humanitarian works at all times.

Challe Samantar said that Somalia had on many occasions called for global crises to be resolved peacefully and had also called on the Abyssinian government to end the crisis in the Horn of Africa by just and peaceful means, but the Abyssinian government does not seem interested in solving the problem by peaceful means based on justice. Challe Samantar added that Somalia is prepared at all times to find a just and lasting peace to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Speaking on the occasion Mr Hay spoke of the warm welcome extended to him and his delegation and the SDR Government's humanitarian work for the needy people of the world.

Spokesman Comments on U.S. Military Exercises

EA131752 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Ministry has described the recent Abyssinian accusation regarding the forthcoming joint military exercises between the SDR and the United States as baseless and designed to confuse interntional opinion about the situation in Abyssinia and the Horn of Africa.

The joint U.S.-SDR military maneuvers are not aimed at harming any country but at preparing the SDR Armed Forces to maintain security in the area. The spokesman added that the truth is that the existence of a foreign power's naval and land bases in Abyssinia at Massaua, Assab, (Debre Zeit), and the

Dahlac Isles in Eritrea, is a threat not only to peace and stability in the Horn of Africa but to the whole world.

Another threat to peace and stability in the Horn of Africa is the presence of the 17,000 Soviet soldiers, and many East German military advisers. The spokesman said the existence of these bases is contrary to the principles of nonalignment, the UN Charter, the OAU, and the Afro-Arab treaty of cooperation. The Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded his statement by calling for the removal of foreign bases and foreign troops based in Abyssinia so that peace could be achieved in the Horn of Africa.

UGANDA

Minister Returns From Visit to Soviet Union

EA122004 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] A three-man Uganda People's Congress [UPC] delegation, led by a member of the Central Executive Committee and Minister of Posts, Power, and Telecommunications Mr Akena P'ojok, has returned home after a month-long official visit to the Soviet Union. The other members of the delegation were the minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr Edward Rurangaranga, who is also a member of the Central Executive Committee, and Mr (Ben Wata), of the political and education bureau at the party headquarters. The delegation was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

Mr Akena P'ojok told newsmen at Entebbe Airport that his delegation had cordial discussions with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, particulary on matters concerning world peace and bilateral issues between Uganda and the Soviet Union. While in the Soviet Union, the members of the delegation also held discussions with officials of the Afro-Asian solidarity trade union, youth and cooperative movements, and textile industries.

The delegation was welcomed at Entebbe Airport by officials from the UPC secretariat, and the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Zeranyiy).

CHAD

President Habre Holds Press Conference 16 August

No Negotiations With Goukouni

AB161223 Paris AFP in French 1156 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 16 Aug (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre today expressed his readiness, "like before," to seek a peaceful solution "to the Chadian-Libyan conflict," but said that the only partner for eventual negotiations in Chad was Libya. Asked at a news conference about the possibility of a dialogue between him and former President Goukouni Oueddei, the Chadian head of state replied, without mentioning Goukouni's name: "Must we deal with mercenaries? And if so, which ones? The Chadians or the foreigners recruited in Al-Qadhdhafi's Islamic Legion?"

"In fact," he said, "we have the aggressor on one side, and we are on the other side. The aggressor is Libya. The cause of this conflict is the Tripoli regime. How can the Chadian problem be solved without Libya?" he asked. "We will only talk with the Tripoli regime," Hissein Habre stated on several occasions.

President Habre went on to say: "We have always used the peaceful means offered by the international scene to solve the problem without bloodshed. We also informed the United Nations, the Security Council and the OAU. We even knocked at Libya's door to try to find a peaceful solution. But is there any institution in this world that can impose peace on Libya?" he asked. "Today," Habre went on, "there is a fait accompli: It is the occupation of half of the Chadian territory by Libya, through the use of arms and the glaring Libyan desire to support the war." "A peaceful solution does not depend on the Chadian Government," he stated.

President Habre added: "We must not lose sight of resources offered us by the international scene to seek peace, but we must not also lose sight of the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi is waging war against us and we must consequently organize our defense. This is why," he said, "we are asking all countries to help Chad in its legitimate defense. We have the right to do so. Libya is only an aggressor. The victim and the aggressor must not be put on the same footing."

Change in 'Tone Toward France'

LD161155 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Ndjamena correspondent Ulysse Gosset dispatch]

[Excerpt] I have just left the press conference that Hissein Habre gave at the House of Congresses. The Chadian president addressed about 100 journalists here in Ndjamena in the presence of his government and the diplomatic corps.

What was striking in the tone of this press conference was the change in Hissein Habre's tone toward France. You will remember that to date the president has been very critical. This morning, however, he talked about our French friends and expressed satisfaction over the aid supplied to Chad by President Mitterrand. Certainly this aid is not yet sufficient, Hissein Habre said, but we are on the right path. Thus there was an impressive change of tone this morning; relations with France are very friendly and frank, President Hissein Habre said this morning.

Can negotiations get under way? Hissein Habre said that this does not depend on the Chadian Government but on Libya. Does Libya want peace? If so, then yes, we agree to move toward a peaceful solution. But let us take care, Hissein Habre added, experience teaches us prudence and we must not expect a miracle soution. How far France itself can go, and how far it can help us depends on the French Government. Our feeling, Hissein Habre added, is that France can do more.

Thus, in summary there were no noteworthy developments on the battlefield but a radical change of tone toward France. It seems that people here want to more toward a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict.

Government Denounces Brazzaville Meetings

AB151815 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 15 August (AFP) — In a communique issued in Paris on Monday the Chadian Government condemned the "grotesque nature of the so-called diplomatic moves being made on the Chadian issue, especially in Brazzaville, "where informal talks between several African heads of state are taking place. Chad is neither under the guardianship of a group of countries nor under that of the OAU. It is a sovereign country whose government must not be excluded from any forums concerning it."

The communique went on to say that "the Libyan aggressor has the priviledge of being invited to the Brazzaville meeting whereas Chad has been kept away from it." It also accuses Libya and Goukouni Oueddei, former Chadian president, of violating the Lagos Accords reached in December 1981 with the aim of ending the Chadian conflict and of preventing them from being implemented.

It asserted that "any settlement of the Chadian-Libyan crisis would require the immediate withdrawal of Libyan troops from occupied Chadian territory" and it considered that it is "highly desirable for the OAU ad hoc committee to meet immediately to examine the Chad-Libyan border conflict," with particular reference to the Aouzou Strip which was claimed and has been occupied by Libya since 1974.

It also accused Libya of "resucitating" the Transitional National Union Government headed by Goukouni Oueddei "to serve the needs of its expansionist policy in Chad." According to the communique, "the crocodile tears shed on Chad's lot by Sassou-Nguesso, president of Congo, or by Mengistu, president of Ethiopia, are mainly aimed at justifying and camouflaging Libyan aggression rather than at obtaining solutions to the Chadian-Libyan crisis or to problems of national unity in Chad."

The communique considered that the "Al-Qadhdhafi regime sows seeds of confusion by curiously surrounding itself with [words indistinct] Chadian people while supporting the war between its sons and invading more than half of its territory."

Appeal to African Leaders

JN161145 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 16 Aug (SUNA) — Chadian President Hissein Habre today sent messages to Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and the other African presidents attending Congo's celebration of its revolution anniversary. In his messages Habre appealed to all heads of state and government to exert their utmost efforts in order to stop the flagrant Libyan aggression against Chad.

He also called on the mediation committee in charge of discussing the Libyan-Chadian differences to meet as soon as possible, adding that this committee is the only side which can undertake (?negotiations) between the legitimate Chadian Government and [words indistinct].

Habre Appeals to Chadians Not To Yield

LD160752 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] In Ndjamena the atmosphere of mobilization is growing. President Hissein Habre is personally stepping into the gap to convince people of the rightness of his cause and denounce Libyan aggression. Here is an appeal made on the radio by Hissein Habre himself:

[Habre — voice recording] Are you willing to become slaves of Libya? Are you ready to yield your country to the Libyan barbarians? The reply is certainly no, no, and no. [end recording]

Sudanese Delegation Arrives With Message

JN141545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman arrived here this morning at the head of a Sudanese delegation. The head of the delegation said upon arrival that he is carrying a message to President Hissein Habre from President Ja'far Numayri. He stressed that Sudan stands by the Chadian people and the legitimate government against the Libyan aggression and danger. He said that Sudan supports the Chadian people politically and diplomatically against the aggression threatening their freedom, independence, and territorial integrity.

Responding to a question on whether the delegation's meeting with President Habre will deal with the issue of the Sudanese who were recently captured, the head of the delegation pointed out that this issue is not part of the delegation's mission. He added that if President Habre raises this subject, we would convey this to President Numayri. He said that Chadian authorities have the right to interrogate those prisoners and take proper action.

Information Minister on Relations With Algeria

JN131840 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Aug (SUNA) — The Chadian information minister said here today that the Libyan Air Force has been heavily bombing Oum Chalouba and Kalait, in eastern Chad since this morning. The minister said that bombing also took place yesterday in Koro-Toro. The minister added that the Chadian Government forces are stationed in Salal for strategic reasons. He pointed out that Koro-Toro has not been evacuated yet.

On diplomatic relations between Chad and Algeria, the minister said that Chad has not severed its relations with Algeria, but that the Algerian ambassador was summoned in protest against Algeria, which directly and officially supports Libya in its criminal aggression against Chad. The minister said that Algeria provides mercenaries with equipment and Libya with light military vehicles. He pointed out that Chadian authorities have found documents proving this. He added that Chadian Government forces have captured vehicles from Algeria. He explained that some prisoners stressed that Algerian elements are present in the battlefield.

AFP: Goukouni Missing; Libyan Colonel Arrested

AB161000 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 16 (AFP) — Chadian former President Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the insurgent army seeking to overthrow the government of Hissein Habre, has been missing since the end of last month, according to several sources close to the Chadian opposition. The Durces, who are close to Chadian opposition circles in neighboring Benin Republic, said the former president disappeared at the end of June. [as received] They said that Mr Goukouni was in the northern Chad town of Faya-Largeau when Mr Habre's soldiers launched their successful counter-attack on July 30. Mr Goukouni had gone to Faya-Largeau from the southern Libyan town of Sabhah on July 27, they said.

According to this version Mr Goukouni moved out of Faya-Largeau just as Mr Habre's army launched its offensive, to go to a nomad camp about 25 km (15 miles) away. He had not been seen since, either in the Libyan capital Tripoli or at Sabhah, which is the rear base for Libyan operations in Chad, they said.

The same sources said that, according to reports reaching Cotonou, the capital of Benin, Libyan Colonel Salah Rad'an had been arrested on the orders of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi. Col. Rad'an was commander of Libyan forces operating in northern Chad in support of Mr Goukouni's army.

The reports said that the colonel, who was being held in Sabhah, was accused of complicity in the recapture of Faya-Largeau by Mr Habre's men and of failure to prevent the bulk of Libyan equipment in the town from falling into government hands.

French Reportage on Mililtary Developments in Chad

Intervention by Jaguars Possible

LD151228 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] In Chad two French military detachments have been sent to the north and east of the country. A first contingent of 150 paratroopers has arrived in Abeche, about 600 km northeast of Ndjamena. A second contingent of paratroopers is expected to arrive today by Transal transport aircraft in the town of Salal, about 500 km north of the Chadian capital. These French instruction and logistic support personnel — that is what they are officially called — have the task of explaining to Hissein Habre's Chadian troops how to use the antitank and anti-aircraft equipment recently delivered. More paratroopers are expected to arrive in Chad very shortly, as our special correspondent in Ndjamena Ulysse Gosset explains:

The French military plan in Chad is by no means stagnant. Its importance is growing from one moment to the next, and it has yet to be seen how far it will go. Here in Ndjamena military sources assert that the number of Red Berets based in the capital will remain constant at about 500 men. This means that the 200 or so paratroopers dispatched to Abeche in the east and the 150 dispatched today by truck and by Transal aircraft to the northern desert village of Salal — these 350 men will be replaced by soldiers coming from Central Africa and from France, particularly from Vannes. The contingent will total about 850 men.

For the moment it is thought that there is no air cover for French personnel, but it seems that during his lightning visit to Chad, Guy Penne, special adviser to Francois Mitterrand, gave a certain number of new guarantees to President Habre. The possibility of intervention by Jaguar fighters has not been ruled out. Having said this, and in the absence of information from the front, the mood here in Ndjamena is one of expectation. Will Al-Qadhdhafi and his troops penetrate the security perimenter declared by the French? That is the question. Given the departure of Guy Penne a few moments ago and given the French strategy, will President Habre continue to remain inactive?

Paratroopers Leave for Salal

AB151515 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 15 Aug (AFP) — The first French paratroopers left on Monday morning for Salal, 450 km northeast of Ndjamena, where they will be stationed on the front line facing Libyan troops, a reliable source announced in Ndjamena.

The total strength of the French contingent to be stationed in that small village of thatch-roofed huts located in the middle of the desert "has not been determined yet," the source said. The first units dispatched to Salal on Monday have the "status of a reinforced company," that is about 150 men, and were drawn from the 8th Marine Infantry Paratroopers' Regiment, the source specified. An equivalent number of troops was dispatched on Saturday morning to Abeche, 700 km east of Ndjamena.

Paratroopers Will Defend Themselves

LD151950 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In Chad, French paratroopers are going if not to the front at any rate toward the front: Over the weekend 200 Red Berets took up position in the east of the country in the town of Abeche; another French detachment of 150 men went to reinforce the garrison in the locality of Salal in northern Chad. Officially, their mission has not changed: They are still "instructors," but the French paratroopers have received orders to defend themselves if they are attacked. This means that the rebel soldiers of Goukouni and the Libyans of Al-Qadhdhafi will find them in their path if they try to move toward the capital, Ndjamena. Further arrivals, further reinforcements, are expected in Ndjamena; the number of French soldiers in Chad could reach 850 in the coming days. France is thus flexing its muscle in Chad but its military presence there is accompanied by large-scale diplomatic maneuvering. The Elysee adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, Guy Penne, spent yesterday in Ndjamena while the minister of cooperation, Christian Nucci, was taking part in a summit in Brazzaville which assembled numerous African heads of state. Paris clearly still hopes to obtain what is discreetly called a negotiated solution to the conflict. Ralph Pinto [Paris radio commentator]?

[Pinto] When it is said that the talks between President Hissein Habre and adviser Guy Penne were cordial, this means that the conversation was not overflowing with warmth. The two men could not avoid thinking about what the Chadian president said of the French president's adviser only last week, that he was a man who in his opinion encouraged the pro-Libyan lobby in Paris. But facts are facts. There are two Chads now: The one in the north controlled by Libya and its allies of the Goukouni clan, and the other with the French in Abeche and Salal, as you have said. This is a point of no return for the Libyan expedition. There has been no further talks of Libyan bombardments for the past 24 hours, moreover. First, because the bombers and other MIG's of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi do not have sufficient flight control to come down any lower and also because the Al-Qadhdhafi operation has until now been profitable for him. Diplomatic contacts between Paris and Tripoli have never ceased; the Libyans have since yesterday been represented at the festivities to mark the Congolese revolution anniversary, festivities that have made possible a 10-member African summit.

Since there are moderates and progressives gathered there; since the current chairman of the OAU, the Ethiopian head of state, is there; since the Libyan is speaking the language of negotiation, it is said now that the latter path, that of negotiation, is in the process of gaining ground even if there are some participants who will be very difficult to convince. For at least 24 hours there have been astonishingly peaceable remarks by the Libyan representative regarding France which can play an essential role with its African friends. Those who have thus always maintained that only emergency negotiations could produce results can be comforted but others may say that Chad has been plunged in a civil or foreign war for 18 years and if the negotiations are going to be followed through to the end much good will will be needed on the part of all those who are involved. And that is asking a lot.

Situation Uncertain 16 August

LD160842 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Special correspondent Ulysse Gosset dispatch from Ndjamena]

[Excerpt] Is this calm before the storm, or are we moving toward negotiations that will prevent French soldiers from starting their third war in the Chadian desert? In any case the official radio denounces the pact which has apparently been concluded between France and Libya, a pact based on the partitioning of the country.

This is an indictor that nobody can state whether there is a standstill in Chad this morning. A standstill means a demarcation line about 400 km from Ndjamena in the north and 700 km to the east, a standstill on the 15th parallel. Nobody is sure because in the north of the country Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's army is strengthening its positions. At the Aouzou base, very close to the Libyan border, planes are ready to take off. What is certain this morning is that the Manta operation, in theory an instruction mission, has now become a deterrence mission, even self-defense.

'Ball in Al-Qadhdhafi's Court'

AB151726 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 15 Aug 83

[By Christian Millet]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, Aug 55 (AFP) — The "instructional" mission of the French troops sent to Chad is clearly evolving into a deterrent operation against Libyan troops, French and Chadian sources acknowledged in the Chadian capital today. With today's dispatch of about 150 men of the Eighth Marine Infantry Paratroop Regiment to Salal, some 450 kms (300 miles) north of Ndjamena, the French troops were on the front line, even if the Libyans were presently content to patrol around Faya-Largeau, the strategic town some 700 kms (312 miles) further north.

The total number of French troops sent into the small hamlet of straw huts, situated in mid-desert and occasionally inhabited by nomads, had "not yet been decided", according to an authoritative source. But he added that the 150 paratroopers who left today comprised only a first group.

It has also not been ruled out that French troops be sent to Arada, in eastern Chad, about 157 kms (98 miles) north of the strategic eastern town of Abeche, where 150 have been based since Saturday. Several informed French sources here stressed that "the ball is now in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's court." In other words, if Libyan tanks and long-range bombers crossed the 15th parallel on which Salal and Arada stand, they would have to deal with the French Army.

Guy Penne, adviser to French President Francois Mitterand on African affairs, spent yesterday here and had an hour-long meeting with Mr. Habre as well as a telephone conversation later. Informed sources said that he had not brought any specific message, and had not called on Mr. Habre to negotiate "anything with anybody" while the northern part of his country had become a "rebel zone under Libyan domination". Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi must realise that Mr Habre had no intention of handing over half of Chad and would sooner or later launch a counter-attack, as soon as his troops had received sufficient instruction from the French on using sophisticated weaponry, the sources said.

For the time being, the French troops despatched to Chad for operation "Manta", would be on the defensive, in order to help the Chadian Army recapture the northern zone. Meanwhile, the Chadian authorities were still clamouring for French intervention "at the same level as the Libyan aggression, and the means committed by Al-Qadhdhafi," a reference to aerial cover. An informed French source would not say whether France would respond to the request, and that "everything depends on the circumstances." But that source added that French warplanes were standing by near Chad as back-up for the French troops, and to give operation Manta credibility.

GUNT Communique Condemns Brazzaville Meetings

AB161100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1920 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Communique issued by the Transitional National Union Government in Bardai providing "clarifications" on the Brazzaville "minisummit" on Chad — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Three Glorious Days [13, 14 and 15 August 1963, when President Fulbert Youlou's regime was overthrown] a summit will be held in Brazzaville at the initiative of Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, the host country. During the meeting, the discussion will deal with the Chadian problem.

The initiative, which is in itself commendable, however, raises a certain number of questions on the objectives and the procedure of that summit on the part of the Chadians, who are the most concerned. First, what status is reserved to the Chadian parties with respect to that meeting? In other words, is it thinkable to examine a problem without previous consultations with the parties concerned themselves? Second, within what political, geographical, and organizational framework is that initiative placed? We can believe at the onset that it is placed within an African framework, more precisely, within the framework of the OAU because of the presence of the current chairman of the pan-African organization. Another question will be posed: What is the purpose of inviting a non-African country? The Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] holds the view that if clear answers are not provided beforehand, the Brazzaville meeting is likely to lead once again to a fruitless wrangling and idle talk with no bearing on the concrete situation prevailing in Chad.

But first, what is the nature of the Chadian problem? Have Chadians been moved by a craze for killing to slaughter one another for almost 20 years now without any serious motivation? Is the war a quarrel of leaders, as (?negligent minds) believe? There are real motivations. (?Can the conflict be regarded as) one in which Chadians are only cannon fodder for other countries fighting to dominate the country? The Chadian problem is above

all the struggle of an African people to free itself from the neocolonial (?yoke), from imperialist exploitation, and from bloody oppression by a reactionary, dictatorial regime supported by non-African powers. The Chadian problem is due to the imperialist intervention of the United States in an internal conflict (?whose solution) rests with the OAU and its chairman. The Chadian problem is the struggle of an oppressed people for independence and peace. The Chadian problem has now taken a virtually international turn [words indistinct] in view of the greedy desires of international imperialism — French and U.S. imperialism especially.

As a matter of fact, under the irresistible pressure of the National Liberation Army of the GUNT, the collapse of the oppressive regime became inevitable after the fall of Faya-Largeau, (?Oum Chalouba), Abeche and [words indistinct]. To maintain the neocolonial, imperialist interests in that African subregion, Paris and Washington decided to give assistance to Habre's sanguinary regime by sending sophisticated equipment, a Zairian expeditionary corps, instructors and advisers from the French Army as well as mercenaries with handsome pay, [words indistinct] of the troops of the GUNT. The dispatch of very large quantities of the most sophisticated equipment, of (?trained) personnel, and of U.S spy planes, fighter bombers and [words indistinct] serviced by American military experts based in Khartoum as well as the stationing in Ndjamena of a French expeditionary corps whose number given officially by Paris stands at 500 paratroopers [words indistinct] (?can be described) as an intolerable interference in Chad's internal affairs and an internationalization of the conflict in all the languages of the world. [passage indistinct]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Madrid: Health Minister Submits Resignation

LD131926 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Emiliano Buale, the minister of health of Equatorial Guinea, has sent a letter of resignation from Madrid to President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. In the letter Buale, who was previously minister of agriculture, denounces the acts of vandalism carried out by certain members of the Guinean Government and high-ranking officials. After saying that in Equatorial Guinea the affairs of state have acquired a family nature the minister stresses the inefficiency and corruption of the present Obiang government and submits his resignation in the conviction that while the present situation lasts, nothing can be done for the good of the people.

Diplomatic sources have said that Emiliano Buale's resignation is Guinea's internal problem and that there is no reason why it should hinder Spanish-Guinean relations.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Returns From Europe, United States

AB121540 Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Aug (AFP) — Zairian Head of State Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko returned to Kinshasa yesterday afternoon from Paris at the end of a 3-week visit to Europe and the United States. He was accorded a particularly warm welcome by the crowd right from the airport to his Camp Tshatshi residence.

In view of Field Marshal Mobutu's return, Zairian news media today stressed the "fruitful" nature of the head of state's visit to France and the United States, both in the field of bilateral cooperation and on the role being played by Zaire in the Chadian tragedy — a role marked by the dispatch of 2.700 Zairian troops to Chad at the demand of the legal government in Ndjamena.

GHANA

PNDC Adviser Condemns U.S., French Aid to Chad

AB151630 Accra Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Newsreel]

[Excerpt] As an advance on the first orientation course on the objectives of the 31 December Revolution, the second national cadres school has opened at the University of Ghana, Legon. The special adviser to the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, in the first address said the solidarity of all countries involved in the fight for social justice must concern Ghana too.

Here is part of what Capt Tsikata told the would-be cadres:

[Begin Tsikata recording] During this course, you will be learning principally about Ghana: how our history has brought us to our present situation; how our tradition and culture have influenced us; how our Ghanaian revolution must be made relevant to the conditions here; how we can use our own resources to become self-reliant and prosperous. But, comrades, you must not forget that we are not alone in our struggle and that the solidarity of all countries involved in a fight for social justice must also concern us. We have much to learn from countries, such as Cuba, which have already passed through the critical situation that we now face. We have much to learn from most countries in Central America, Nicaragua, for example, where external forces are openingly seeking to check the tides of liberation.

And we must be especially aware of events on our continent, Africa. The (?present) events in Chad today should be understood in their true pespective. The war going on there is not a mere conflict between two rival factions. It is a battlefield on which Western political interests are fighting for control, denying the rights of the people of Chad to find their own way to govern themselves. The United States has already admitted with some embarassment that it supplied the traitor Hissein Habre with $10 million worth of aid through the CIA before he took over the country. Having helped to install the puppet Habre in power, the United States cannot tolerate the threat to their man by the patriotic forces of Goukouni Oueddei. The United States is not only pouring aid in the form of arms into Chad, it is keeping aircraft carriers at a convenient location in the Mediterranean, and it is monitoring the conflict from the air using observation planes. France is also pouring arms into Chad to support Habre and has fighter planes and today paratroopers fighting in the conflict. Both the United States and France have also military advisers assisting Habre. And we have our African traitor, Mobutu [applause] of Zaire, forgetting about Shaba, and he has also sent forces to the assistance of Hissein Habre.

What is all this expenditure of lives and money by the United States, France, and Zaire about? Even if Chad were a rich country, they would have no right to those riches. It belongs to the people of Chad. But Chad is a poor country. Maybe what they are fighting about is an idea, the right of a people to determine their own destiny without foreign intervention. The average Frenchman or American does not even know where Chad is, let alone care whether Habre or Goukouni is in control. But their leaders, Reagan [as heard], are determined to stamp out what they regard as the infective [word indistinct] at whatever cost. Let's refer to other African countries in which Western economic and political influence still dominate. The role of Africa has fallen [words indistinct] and African people should not die in order to allow Western leaders to score a political point. Unless all interventions in Chad stop, an African Vietnam may soon be created. [end recording]

Five Sentenced to Death for Judges Murders

AB151855 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The public tribunal today sentenced a former member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Joachim Martey Kwei, and four others to death by firing squad after they had been convicted of the murder of the three high court judges and a retired army officer on 30 June 1982. The others are Lance Corporal Amedeka, Lance Corporal Michael Senya, Johnny Gyandu, and Evans Tekpor who was executed last Saturday for his involvement in the June 19 coup attempt. Amedeka, who has been on the run since the events of June 19, was sentenced in his absence. All five were charged with conspiracy to murder and murder of Mrs Justice Cecilia Koranteng-Addo, Mr Justice Agyepong, Mr Justice Sarkodee, and Major Sam Acquah, retired. Amartey Kwei faced the conspiracy charge only.

Speaking before judgment was delivered, the chairman of the tribunal, George Agyekum, pointed out that the public tribunal has the jurisdiction to try any offense under early enactments referred to them by the PNDC. Mr Agyekum was referring to the preliminary objection by the accused persons that the tribunal was not competent to try them. He said the murder trial was the 12th of such cases the tribunal has handled. He said the trial was one of the most controversial in the legal history of this country as it took place under various shades of opinion and rumors upon which third [as heard] evidence before the tribunal showed that Amartei Kwei met some of the accused persons and discussed the conspiracy to murder and in furtherance of this conspiracy, he procured the Campagnola jeep for the abduction. Mr Agyekum said Amedeka and Senya had admitted in totality that they took part in the offense but on the instructions of Amartey Kwei. Mr Agyekum, however, said that defense cannot hold because both of them were soldiers and they knew that under the Armed Forces Act, a belief in an order must be reasonable and an order to take someone's life is far from being reasonable. Gyandu and Tekpor have said they were forced by Amedeka to join in the offense. But it was the view of the tribunal that they were willing participants because there were lots of opportunities on which the two could have avoided committing the crime. Mr Agyekum observed that their conduct included luring their victims to the vehicle used in kidnapping them.

Before passing sentence, Mr Agyekum made it clear that though Ghana is engaged in a revolution, there exists in Ghana the rule of law or legality and political terrorism should not be encouraged. It was in view of this that the PNDC set up the public tribunals, the National Investigations Committee, and the Citi-

zens Vetting Committee. He pointed out that if the judges and retired army officer were suspected of any crime, they should have been tried. But the way and manner in which they were murdered is criminal and the act should be condemned.

GUINEA

Toure Congratulates Habre on National Day

AB121330 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, head of state and supreme leader of the revolution, has sent a message to Chadian President Hissein Habre on the occasion of his country's 23d anniversary. Here are the contents of the message:

To His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the State Council and head of state of the Republic of Chad.

On the happy occasion of your country's 23d independence anniversary, we are happy to express on behalf of the Guinean party, its government, and on our own behalf, our most sincere and warm congratulations. We take this opportunity to assure Chadian people in their tireless fight for the preservation and consolidation of the independence and sovereignity of the Chadian state. We are convinced that your people will overcome the hardships they are being subjected to and we reiterate our total readiness to increase and strengthen the ties of close friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries.

Please accept our most sincere wishes of prosperity and peace for our brotherly Chadian people and for your personal good health and well being.

My sincere and highest regards,

[Signed] Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

uf subsectLIBERIA

Sierra Leonian Delegation Arrives With Message

AB151945 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A high-powered Sierra Leonian delegation, headed by that country's foreign minister, Dr Abdulaye Conteh, arrived in Liberia today to deliver a special message to the Liberian leader from President Siaka Stevens. Members of the Sierra Leonian delegation include Dr Sheka Kanu, minister of development and economic planning; Dr Sheku Sessay, minister of works; and the Sierra Leonian ambassador to Liberia, Mr Randolph Abboh. Others are Mr Malcolm Koo Achem, permanent secretary at the Sierra Leonian Foreign Ministry, and Mr Herbet Williams, among others. The Sierra Leonian delegation was met on arrival at the James Spriggs Payne Airfield by Liberia's foreign minister, T. Ernest Eastman.

The contents of the message was not disclosed but Minister Conteh told LINA that President Steven's message is in response to one sent him earlier by head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, on Liberia-Sierria Leone relationship and Mr Conteh said his country was satisfied with relationship existing between Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Luncheon Hosted; Delegation Departs

AB152130 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, today hosted a luncheon in honor of the special delegation from the Republic of Sierra Leone at the Executive Mansion. The high-powered delegation headed by Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, arrived in Monrovia this morning with a special message from President Siaka Stevens in response to one sent him earlier by the Liberian head of state.

At the luncheon, Liberia's foreign minister, T. Ernest Eastman, and his Sierra Leone counterpart lauded the long-standing relationship existing between Liberia and the Republic of Sierra Leone. The delegation departed Monrovia this afternoon for the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea where Dr Conteh is also expected to deliver a special message to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

NIGERIA

Fedeco Revises Results in Presidential Election

AB131615 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, yesterday revised the statement of results of last Saturday's presidential poll in Gongola State. The revised statement of results corrected the former results announced earlier by the returning officer of the federation. The new results of total votes cast and relative positions of the candidates in the state are as follows:

GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party], 28,407 votes or 3.93 percent;

NAP [Nigeria Advance Party], 20,985 votes representing 1.79 percent;

NPN [National Party of Nigeria], 316,643 votes or 43.74 percent;

NPP [Nigerian People's Party], 170,535 votes or 23.55 percent;

PRP [People's Redemption Party], 12,698 votes representing 1.77 percent and;

UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], 182,495 votes, which gives it 25.21 percent.

With the new figures, the UPN presidential candidate, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has secured not less than one quarter of the votes cast in eight states and not seven states as previously announced. The Fedeco regrets any embarrassment the early announcement might have caused.

Lagos, Ogun Gubernatorial Election Results

AB152235 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The results of elections held in Lagos and Ogun states have been announced. In Lagos state the incumbent governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] scored 1,600,964, that is 90.99 percent, to emerge the winner. Governor Jakande also recorded 25 percent in all the eight local government areas in the state. His closest opponent, Alhaji Akonni Habib Hakim of the UPN [National Party of Nigeria] polled a total vote of 81,720 representing 4.64 percent. Mr Obatunde Edu of the NPP [Nigeria People's Party] had a total vote of 57.723 which represents 3.28 percent. The GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] candidate, Mr Martin Oladipo Owoyemi polled 7,562 votes, representing 0.43 percent. Alhaji Al Bashiru Adilaja of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] received 6,288 votes that is 0.36 percent, while Dr Bola Ayowale of the NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] scored 5,187 votes, representing 0.30 percent. The total votes cast in Lagos State is 1,771,829.

In Ogun State, Governor Bisi Onabanjo was also reelected. He scored 1,280,559, that is 94.34 percent. His closest rival, Chief Oluso Dodujo of the NPN scored 59,526 votes, representing 4.38 percent. Mr Sampson Adeyemi of the GNPP scored 5,503 votes which represents 0.41 percent. The NPP candidate, Mr Osho Larin, scored 5,159 votes, representing 0.38 percent. Mr Shumefu of the PRP polled 3,810 votes, that is 0.28 percent. The NAP candidate, Mr A. Illori, scored 2.794 votes representing 0.2 percent. The total votes cast in Ogun State is 1,357,951.

Further Results

AB152130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] More results of last Saturday's gubernatorial elections in the country have been announced by the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. The latest are from Bauchui, Bendel, and Niger States.

In Bauchi State the incumbent governor, Alhaji Tatari Ali for the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] was reelected with a total of 2,104,493 votes which represented 89.63 percent. The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] candidate, Alhaji Baba Ahmed, came second with 138,749 votes which is 5.1 percent of the total votes cast. Alhaji Beijama Umoru of the PRP [People's Redemption Party] followed with 45,204 votes, or 1.93 percent. The NPP [Nigeria People's Party] candidate, Alhaji Balarabe Udama, placed fourth with 42,434 votes which is 1.81 percent. The GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] candidate, Alhaji Yakubu Nohu, came next with 18,709 votes while the NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] candidate, Alhaji S.I. Mahmoud placed sixth with 15,830 votes, which is 0.67 percent.

In Bendel State, Dr Samuel Ogbomudia of the NPN is to be the new governor having scored 1,443,164 votes which represents 56.76 percent of the total votes cast in the state. He was followed by the UPN candidate and incumbent governor, Professor Ambrose Ali, who scored 760, 604 or 40.81 percent. The NPP candidate, Chief Enwe-Kuko got 20,867 or 1.13 percent while the GNPP candidate, Chief P.O.A. Anolgun, came fourth with 9,176 or 0.50 percent. The NAP candidate, Mr Joseph Uudi, had 7,880 or 0.40 percent. The PRP had no candidate but recorded 6,406 votes. Professor Ali's defeat is the second upset in the elections.

Another report says Governor Anwal Ibrahim of Niger State has been reelected for another 4-year term under the platform of the NPN. The governor scored 425,330 votes representing 64,78 percent to defeat his closest rival, Alhaji Alhassan Balokoshi Dida of the NPP, who scored 203,193 votes or 34.96 percent. The GNPP came third followed by the PRP while NAP filled the fifth position.

The other upset in Saturday's gubernatorial election was reported in Anambra State where Governor Jim Nwobodo of the NPP was defeated by Chief Christian Ono of the NPN. Chief Ono scored a total of 901,390 votes which is 48.50 percent of the total votes cast in the elections. He also received the required 25 percent or more in 22 local government areas. Governor Nwobodo of the NPP took the second place with 887,221 votes, that is 47.46 percent, while the GNPP candidate, Mr Ralph Okapo scored 20,863 votes or 1.22 percent. Mr William Elukpe of the NAP got 21,860 votes or 1.16 percent. The UPN candidate, Mr Ashley Nda, scored 21,337 votes or 1.14 percent while Chief Arthur Nwanko of the PRP scored 14.515 votes or 0.77 percent.

A report just reaching us from Illorin says the UPN gubernatorial candidate in Kwarra State, Chief P.O. Adebayo was elected as the new governor. He polled 511,832 votes, representing 64.65 percent. His closest opponent, Alhaji Adamu Atta, the incumbent governor, received 339,495 votes which is 42.66 percent. The GNPP candidate, Alhaji Tikeru Alika Otu, recorded 5,784 votes representing 0.60 percent. Alhaji Musa Abdul Salami who contested on the platform of NAP scored 4,621 votes representing 0.49 percent and for the NPP Alhaji N.A.K. Dimo had 10,307 votes which is 1.10 percent while the PRP fielded no candidate.

Cultural Agreements Signed With USSR, PRC

AB130740 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Nigeria has signed two separate cultural agreements with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Under the accords, which are of 2 years duration in each case, Nigeria and the two countries are to explore, promote, and strengthen their potentialities to the benefit of their peoples.

At the signing ceremony in Lagos, the minister of social development, youth, and culture, Chief Adebisi Ogedengbe, expressed Nigeria's appreciation to the Soviet Union for the cooperation given her toward the establishment of the iron and steel industry.

In the case of China, Chief Ogedengbe suggested that other agreements between the two nations should include industry, economy, and culture and stressed the need for an [word indistinct] exchange studies.

SENEGAL

Diouf Comments on U.S. Visit, Relations

AB131105 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday on his arrival at the airport from his visit to the United States the head of state spoke to reporters:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, you have just returned from a working visit to the United States. On behalf of reporters here, can I ask you please to take stock of this visit on both the political and economic levels? Thank you.

[Abdou Diouf] It is I who should thank you. Well, at the invitation of the President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, I led a Senegalese delegation comprising mainly ministers and representatives of the National Assembly, on a friendly, working visit to the United States. In short, I must say that this visit was a fruitful one in all aspects. As far as friendship is concerned, we actually saw the warmth with which our American hosts received us, and we can safely say that at the end of this visit, the friendship between Senegal and the United States has been further strengthened.

Concerning work, we discussed bilateral and international issues. I will first of all briefly mention the international political issues we discussed. We made a general survey of current burning issues, and as President Ronald Reagan himself said following a dinner he hosted in my honor, we had identical views on many issues and on other issues upon which we did not agree, we noticed that we could maintain a dialogue between our two friendly states — the United States and Senegal.

On bilateral issues, we had to drive home to our American friends problems connected with our financial and economic recovery program. I must say that our requests did not fall on deaf ears. We also took the opportunity to hold talks with officials of the World Bank and the IMF. I personally took part in the discussions, but it was the ministers who saw to the details. At the end of these discussions we received a very positive and open response to the problems facing Senegal, and I think I can say that this visit has led to a better understanding of the problems connected with the execution of our development programs. Our ministers signed two agreements with the World Bank — one agreement of $12 million for the semipublic sector and another agreement of $16 million for Sodefitex [Textile Fiber Development Company] was signed by the minister of agriculture with the World Bank.

With the United States Government itself, our economy and finance minister signed an agreement covering a total of $17 million to cover various projects. Apart from this, we are also expecting a large consignment of food aid from the United Statesto alleviate the problems created by the drought. [passage indistinct]

I must also say that during this visit, the University of Georgetown conferred on me an honorary doctorate degree at a ceremony at the university. In fact, this honor goes more to Senegal than to me personally, for it is in recognition of the fight Senegal has been waging for the respect of human rights. That is why in my short speech at the ceremony I stressed the problems of human rights. This, in short, is all I can say about this visit. It was a brief but fruitful visit, and I am expecting an even more fruitful result in the future within the framework of more solid relations between the United States and Senegal.

Before I end, I must express my thanks to His Excellency President Ronald Reagan who went to great lengths to make me feel at home in a friendly country and to all his aides who helped make this visit a success. I also want to thank the delegation that accompanied me for their excellent work in bringing the two countries closer together for cooperation and understanding. Thank you. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

CNR Communique Denies Rumors of Armed Civilians

AB152035 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Press communique issued by the National Council of the Revolution in Ouagadougou on 15 August]

[Text] It has come to our attention that certain counterrevolutionary individuals are continuing to spread false rumors about the presence of armed civilian activists in the streets, in districts, and especially within the ranks of the revolutionary defense committees.

It is our duty to inform the public that these rumors are false. Once more this is an attempt at intoxication started by the revolutionary imposters who have been operating since 4 August 1983. In the face of these alarming rumors, we call on all citizens to remain calm and vigilant. The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] could decide to arm these activists if the revolutionary laws allowed for it, but presently only elements of the regular armed forces are armed. The fatherland or death! We shall overcome!

Signed by CNR chairman, Captain Thomas Sankara.

ANGOLA

AFP Reports Further on Fighting in Moxico

NC151130 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 15 (AFP) — South African planes yesterday completely destroyed the [words indistinct] in Angola's Moxico Province, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported today. The agency, monitored here, yesterday reported heavy bombing of the town by four Canberra and four Impala aircraft. According to ANGOP, Cangamba was recently re-taken by government troops in fierce fighting against the rebel South African backed UNITA forces who had held it. The agency said that 1,100 members of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) were killed in the fighting for the town, against 53 on the government side.

South African forces launched an attack in support of the rebels, who are led by Jonas Savimbi, after their defeat at Cangamba, ANGOP said. Pretoria's planes also bombed the villages of Kiteve and Mulundo in Cunene Province with napalm, it said. The agency put the number of men involved in South African actions in Angola at 10,000. It said South African troop concentrations had been detected at Changongo, Evale and N'giva in Cunene Province, and south of Mavinga and Vila Nova da Armada in Cuando-Cubango Province.

In a statement to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Lisbon today, UNITA said it attacked government positions yesterday at Cangamba, killing 709 people, 120 of them Cuban soldiers. The rebels also claimed to have shot down five MIG-21 planes and four MIG-23 helicopters on August 11. The statement said the battle at Cangamba continued for 264 hours and that the UNITA forces were subject to 321 bombings "with napalm" from MIG and Antonov planes and helicopters. The rebel forces suffered 63 dead and 200 wounded, it said. The statement added: "The general offensive against the Cuban positions and the government forces continues. Only direct negotiation between UNITA and the MPLA (the ruling Angolan People's Liberation Movement) can bring an end to the civil war and make the independence of Namibia possible." The statement said that the operations had led to the recapture of Cangamba. It described the town as the last MPLA-held position before the town of Luena, 200 km (about 120 miles) to the north. It said the operations were directed by UNITA's military commander, Brigadier-General Demostenes Amos Chilingutila.

UNITA Radio Reviews Year's Military Activities

MB151659 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Review of "most outstanding" UNITA activities 1 August 1982-1 August 1983 from the Strategic Operational Command — date and place not given]

[Text] We would like to call the attention of comrades present here that in this review we shall limit ourselves to reviewing the military activities of the past year. During the past year, that is from 1 August 1982 to 1 August 1983, our forces carried out the following actions: 334 posts captured, 1,580 attacks made, 5,744 of the enemy killed, 9,608 of the enemy wounded, 683 ammunition captured, 34,383 shells captured, 278 enemy soldiers surrendered, 15,168 civilians freed, 856 trucks destroyed, 64 trucks captured, 92 trains and cars destroyed, 16 [word indistinct] destroyed, 75 [words indistinct], 99 foreigners captured, 501 Cubans killed, 726 Cubans wounded, 5 aircraft shot down, 13 helicopters shot down, 14 BRDM's destroyed, and 36 tanks destroyed. This is, therefore, the review of our operational activities 1 August 1982-1 August 1983.

Gabonese Foreign Minister Departs After Visit

AB131700 Dakar PANA in French 1510 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Luanda, 13 Aug (ANGOP/PANA) — Gabonese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Martin Bongo left Luanda last night for home following a 3-day visit to Angola. The Gabonese minister of state, who headed his country's delegation to the first grand Angolan-Gabonese Joint Commission meeting, was seen off by Dombele Bernardo, the Angolan ambassador to Libreville; and Nkassa N'Zogho, Gabon's ambassador to Angola.

During his visit to Angola, Martin Bongo was received on Thursday by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to whom he delivered a message from Gabonese Head of State Omar Bongo.

BOTSWANA

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Concludes Visit

Statement in Molepolole

MB121946 Gaborone Domestic Service in Tswana 1125 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is presently on an official visit to Botswana, this morning visited Molepolole, where he told a huge gathering that the apartheid regime of South Africa supported Ian Smith's minority regime with arms during the armed struggle in Zimbabwe. Although the Smith regime lost the war, Botha's apartheid government has apparently not learned any lesson from the experience. Mr Mugabe explained that the peoples of South Africa will continue to fight against the apartheid Pretoria regime and that we, the people of southern Africa, ought to help them. He said that Botswana helped Zimbabwe attain independence and, therefore, shares in its victory.

Mr Mugabe told the hundreds gathered that Zimbabweans will continue to work with Botswana in all ways possible to show their appreciation for the lessons learned during the armed struggle. He said that although both countries were now independent, they still had another war to fight against drought, disease, and hunger. He added that if the two countries continue to cooperate, as with Zambia and Mozambique, they will overcome the

apartheid policies of South Africa. He further explained that justice for all was being fought for in southern Africa.

Mr Mugabe said that we do not believe in discrimination on the basis of color and that this was fought against during Ian Smith's rule in Zimbabwe. He explained that even though Ian Smith was defeated in the struggle, he is not being discriminated against on the basis of color.

Joint Communique

MB130914 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and Botswana have deplored foreign interference in the Chad conflict. In a joint communique issued in Gaborone, yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and the Botswana president, Dr Quett Masire, called on foreign countries to let the people of Chad settle their own internal affairs. The communique, issued at the end of the prime minister's official visit to Botswana, urged the people of Chad to resolve their differences and concentrate on issues of national reconciliation, and economic development.

On the Western Sahara issue, the two leaders called on Morocco and the Polisario Front to enter into immediate and direct negotiations aimed at achieving a cease-fire. The Polisario Front is fighting against expansionist Morocco for the independence of that territory, which was annexed by Morocco.

Closer to home, the two leaders agreed on a wide range of bilateral issues covering security, trade, transport, and the control of animal diseases. Comrade Mugabe told the news conference in Gaborone that Botswana will return people who seek refuge in that country after committing crimes in Zimbabwe. He said that although refugees at Dukwe Camp are welcome to return and take part in the development of their country, the modalities of their repatriation are to be worked out soon.

Further on Communique

MB130909 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, returned home last night after a successful 4-day official visit to Botswana. At the end of the visit, Zimbabwe and Botswana signed a joint communique covering a wide range of bilateral issues. The communique reviewed issues in the fields of security, trade, transport, and the control of animal diseases, especially foot-and-mouth.

Addressing a news conference before his departure, Prime Minister Mugabe said the two countries expressed satisfaction on the security cooperation between them. They undertook to ensure that enemies bent on destabilizing either country would be dealt with. Prime Minister Mugabe and the president, Dr Masire, expressed satisfaction at the establishment of diplomatic relations between their two countries. They praised efforts toward cooperation among the nine member-states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to strengthen regional cooperation.

Botswana and Zimbabwe also condemned the Pretoria regime for its inhumane apartheid policy and acts of destabilization against independent neighboring countries. They called on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia so that the people of the country can exercise their right to independence and self-determination.

The two countries called for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign interference in the Chad civil war. They called on the people of Chad to resolve their differences so that they can concentrate on important issues of national reconciliation and economic development.

12 August Departure

MB121506 [Editorial Report] Gaborone Domestic Service in Tswana at 1314 GMT on 12 August begins live coverage of the departure of Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe from Gaborone Airport. At 1314 the national anthems of Zimbabwe and Botswana are played, during what the announcer says is the presidential salute. Mugabe inspects the honor guard at 1318, while the national anthems of both countries are played again. At 1321, the announcer says that Mugabe is bidding farewell to "well-wishers," including Botswana President Quett Masire. The announcer does not identify any other Botswana officials present. At 1333, Prime Minister Mugabe, along with his delegation, which includes Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende and Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa, boards the plane. The plane takes off at 1341. No speeches are made by Botswana or Zimbabwean officials.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Departs for Congo, Zaire, Senegal

MB122008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Frelimo Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Maputo this morning for the People's Republic of the Congo. In this visit, the senior state and party official is leading a delegation which includes the deputy security minister and the director of the office of the chairman of the Frelimo Party. The Mozambique delegation will take part in the People's Republic of the Congo in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution.

From the Congo Joaquim Chissano will go to Zaire with a message from President Samora Machel to his counterpart, President Mobutu. The Mozambique foreign minister will later leave for Senegal for an official visit at the invitation of his Senegalese counterpart.

[Begin Chissano recording] We have relations at a developed level with the Congo. With Senegal we have had contacts at conferences. We have not yet exchanged ambassadors. However, ourrelations are similar to those we have with other African

countries; we exchange views on a number of problems. We have held discussions and are about to have discussions with Senegal. With Zaire, we have diplomatic relations, and we have had contacts aimed at economic cooperation and trade links. Discussions on this are under way. [end recording]

Labor Secretary Returns From GDR 13 August

MB141113 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Aguiar Mazula, secretary of state for labor, returned to Maputo yesterday after a visit to the GDR at the head of a delegation which made an appraisal of the activities of the Mozambique-GDR joint commission of cooperation. In the GDR the Mozambique delegation visited agricultural machinery and electronics enterprises, and other enterprises related to railways, where Mozambicans are working.

Labor Program Adopted

MB130926 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The sixth session of the Mozambique-GDR joint commission, which ended in Berlin on Wednesday, adopted a program for professional formation of Mozambique workers in the various fields during 1983-84. The meeting also dealt with matters related to the labor force in general. The Mozambique delegation to the meeting was led by Aguiar Mazula, secretary of state for labor.

DPRK Official Arrives With Message for Machel

MB130713 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The DPRK deputy minister of foreign affairs arrived in Maputo last night carrying a personal message from President Kim Il-song to his Mozambique counterpart, Samora Machel. The distinguished visitor was welcomed by Valeriano Ferrao, secretary for foreign affairs.

Speaking to the national media, the DPRK deputy minister of foreign affairs said that during his visit to Mozambique he will have the opportunity to see the successes achieved by the Mozambique people in the political, economic, and cultural fields. He said that his visit to Mozambique is within the framework of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and governments. Such relations, he said, will be deepened and widened during his stay in Maputo.

Valeriano Ferrao spoke on the unconditional support given by the Korean people since the struggle of liberation of the Mozambique people. He also spoke on the practical support that the DPRK gives to Mozambique in the fight against underdevelopment.

SOUTH AFRICA

Defense Chief Denies ANGOP Claims on Gangamba

MB151633 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] In Pretoria the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has strongly denied claims that South African aircraft destroyed Cangamba. Gen Viljoen was reacting to reports by the official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, that eight South African aircraft had attacked and destroyed the town on Sunday morning. Gen Viljoen said it was obvious that the Angolans were making maximum use of accusations and propaganda against South Africa, and that the current stream of accusations were obviously coupled to apparently successful offensives by UNITA. The resistance movement said that the remnants of a Cuban brigade in the town had been evacuated by helicopter, leaving the Angolan Government troops to their fate.

Minister Denies LLA Attacks From Homeland

MB151637 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Attacks are not being launched into Lesotho from the Qwa Qwa homeland. That is according to a statement from Qwa Qwa's chief minister, T.K. Mopheli. He said allegations that attacks into Lesotho by the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] were being made from the Qwa Qwa homeland were blatant lies. Mopheli cited a report on 11 August quoting KwaZulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, as saying LLA attacks into Lesotho had been made from Qwa Qwa. Mopheli describes Buthelezi's remarks as libelous and accused him of rushing to the press with unfounded facts. The statement says that Qwa Qwa does not want to be drawn into the internal conflict between the Lesotho Government and the Basotholand Congress Party.

SWAZILAND

Zambian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

MB131625 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Talks between Swaziland and Zambia have been concluded. Swaziland's foreign minister, Richard Dlamini, has held talks with visiting Zambian Foreign Minister L. Goma in the Ezulwini Valley, near Mbabane. Goma has been on a short official visit to Swaziland. He delivered a special message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to Swaziland's head of state. The contents of the message have not been revealed. Swaziland has been torn by power struggles and the issue of the queen regent. Queen Dzeliwe has been deposed in favor of Princess Ntombi, but she is fighting the deposition, saying it is unconstitutional.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Banana's Arrival in Beijing

MB151226 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has arrived in Beijing for a 5-day official visit to the PRC. A Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reporter covering the tour says Comrade Banana was met at Beijing International Airport by the Chinese minister of justice, Comrade Liu Fuzhi, the vice foreign minister Comrade Gong Dafei, and members of the diplomatic corps. Thousands of people cheered the president as he traveled along the Changan street which was also decked with thousands of multicolored pennants.

This afternoon Comrade Banana is expected to meet the Chinese president, Comrade Li Xiannian, and members of the Politiburo at the Great Hall of the People. This evening a state banquet will be held in honor of Comrade Banana and his delegation, which includes Mrs Banana; the minister of housing, Comrade Simbarashe Mubengegwe; and the deputy minister of local government and town planning, Comrade George Chinengundu.

During his stay in China Comrade Banana is expected to visit a number of places, including Shanghai. He will leave China on Saturday for the DPRK on a similar visit.

PRC Coverage of Visit

For PRC press and radio accounts of the visit to China by President Canaan Banana, including his meetings with PRC President Li Xiannian, see the Middle East and Africa section of the 15 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZAPU Leader Nkomo Returns From London 16 August

AB160720 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug 16 (AFP) — Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo returned to Zimbabwe today, five months and one week after he went into self-imposed exile in Britain saying his life was in danger from troops loyal to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Mr Nkomo flew in to Harare Airport from London aboard the same Air Zimbabwe flight bringing Home Affairs (police) Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, who went to London last week.

There was speculation that Mr Ushewokunze had taken a message to Mr Nkomo from Mr Mugabe — the two are longtime rivals from the Zimbabwe Black Nationalist Movement — that it was safe for the 66-year-old opposition politician to return home. Mr Ushewokunze had said after Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe March 8 that he faced criminal charges, but Mr Mugabe said last weekend that he would not go to jail if he came home.

Mr Nkomo acknowledged that he had talked to the police minister on the plane, but denied having met him in London. Mr Nkomo was greeted by ululating women supporters of his Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and top party officials. But the opposition leader spent more than an hour closeted with customs officials before being allowed to leave the airport, and the customs confiscated a color television, video recorder, tape decks and radios for which he did not have import licenses.

Mr Nkomo made no lengthy statement at the airport, saying he would hold a news conference later in the day at his home in the former African township of Highfield. In London, the opposition leader had said he would attend tomorrow's debate in parliament on whether he should lose his seat in accordance with the Constitution for having missed more than 21 consecutive sittings. It was not known whether the government would withdraw the motion against Mr Nkomo now that he had returned. No official from Mr Mugabe's ruling party was at the airport to meet him.

The portly former Cabinet minister, dismissed in February last year for allegedly plotting against the government, was met by Josiah Chinamano, the ZAPU vice president who served as interim president in Mr Nkomo's absence. Also there were ZAPU Secretary-General Joseph Msika and John Nkomo, one of four ZAPU members in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet, along with Mr Nkomo's daughter Thandiwe and her husband John Ndhlovu, both of whom were arrested when he fled the country. Mr Ndhlovu was held in Khami maximum security prison in Bulawayo until last month, but no charges were ever filed against him. His wife was released after only a few days.

Zimbabwean, Soviet Trade Unions Sign Accords

MB141235 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Wide-ranging agreements have been signed between the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] and the All UnionCentral Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] of the Soviet Union. According to the facts of the agreement released by the president of the ZCTU during an official visit to that country, Comrade (Adisha Pupuma), said the AUCCTU will give Zimbabwe assistance in joint short-term trade union training seminar for local officials with the participation of Soviet trade union lecturers. Both organizations also agreed to echange their experiences in the trade union work in concrete themes like specialized delegations, periodical publications, and literature.

Comrade (Pupuma), who also visited Czechoslovakia, has said that agreements were signed between the unions of that country and the ZCTU. Comrade (Pupuma) said Zimbabweans have to work hard to make sure the means of production are in the hands of the worker. He said the cooperative system should also be intensified in both sectors so that people can benefit from it.